



U.S. General Services Administration

Cotton Annex and GSA Regional Office Building Parcel Washington, D.C.

Cultural Resource Survey



February 2015

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

**COTTON ANNEX PARCEL AND GSA REGIONAL OFFICE BUILDING
PARCEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

PREPARED FOR:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
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PUBLIC REPORT SUMMARY

On behalf of the General Services Administration (GSA), The Louis Berger Group, Inc., completed a cultural resource survey for the Cotton Annex (CA) and the Regional Office Building (ROB) properties located in the Southwest quadrant of Washington, D.C. The GSA has determined that the property is underutilized and plans to exchange it in accordance with a recent Presidential Directive that requires consolidation of federal property.

The ROB was evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and was determined by the keeper of the NRHP to be not eligible in March 2014. The CA was previously evaluated in September 2010 and determined eligible for the NRHP in the areas of Agriculture and Commerce under Criterion A. As a result of the current study, the building is also recommended as eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an example of Stripped Classical federal architecture.

Prior to disposal of the property, the GSA is completing an Environmental Assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act to assess the impacts of the exchange. As part of the overall impact assessment, the GSA has sponsored this cultural resource survey to aid the process and fulfill the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966(NHPA), as amended.

The CA and ROB parcels, along with much of Southwest D.C., are both within a colonial patent known as Cerne Abbey Manor, which was owned by Notley Young at the time of the founding of the City of Washington. During the creation of the new federal city, Young was persuaded to convey land within the city limits to the United States. From the land within the study area, Squares 326 (CA parcel) and 410 and 434 (ROB parcel) were formed. During the first half the nineteenth century, these squares remained largely undeveloped.

During the 1850s, railroad tracks were laid along the Maryland Avenue right of way in an attempt to create a link between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Alexandria and Washington Railroad across Long Bridge over the Potomac River in Virginia. Congressional disagreement over use of the tracks resulted in their disuse until the Civil War. During the war, the tracks were put to use by the government to ship materiel to troops in northern Virginia, resulting in the establishment of the Maryland Avenue Depot at the southwest corner of Maryland Avenue and 9th Street, SW by 1862. Once the depot was constructed, it was used to transport wounded soldiers to many of the makeshift hospitals that had sprung up in the city since the war began.

The development of Square 434 began in the 1850s, but Squares 326 and 410 remained unimproved. At least a portion of the squares within the study area were used for “industrial” purposes by 1888, such as the lumber yards on Squares 326 and 410. Much of the new construction during this era, however, was of two- and three-story brick houses. Despite general views of this area of Southwest D.C. as industrial, it was mainly a residential area housing working class families, many of which were government employees.

The idea of redeveloping the Southwest originated with the 1902 McMillan Commission, which envisioned and expanded the National Mall system including the area between Maryland Avenue and the Potomac River on its south and between Pennsylvania and New York avenues to the north. When the Public Buildings Act was passed in 1926, the government planned to develop the area south of the Mall and east of 14th Street with a federal warehouse and other government buildings.

The Treasury Department built the CA, also known as the Standardization Building in 1936-1937 to house the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Bureau of Economics. Formed in 1922, the Bureau of Economics combined USDA's economic research and services activities into one agency. The new agency's main objectives were to further the role of economics in understanding the U.S. food and agriculture system and to address price and income issues faced by farmers. Designed to house laboratory and office functions, the main portion of the building fronting 12th and C streets, SW. housed offices, while the rear wing contained storage and large, open laboratories. The development of cotton standards was one of the most important activities completed by the Bureau of Economics in the building from its opening until the mid-twentieth century. Thus, the cotton labs and warehouses occupied the majority of the building, resulting in its moniker "The Cotton Annex." By mid-century, the Cotton Division's presence grew smaller, and other divisions of the USDA moved into the space. By 2010, only a few offices for administrative staff of the Tobacco Division remained in the CA Building.

The ROB was originally constructed as a federal warehouse in two phases because of lack of funds to complete the building in its entirety: the western half was erected in 1931-1932 and the eastern in 1934-1935. The interior of the eastern section was devoted to office space for the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. The building continued to be used by the Procurement Division until the passage of the Public Buildings Act of 1949, which established the GSA. Since many of the new agency's services operated out of the building, it became GSA's regional headquarters. The building was first modified in 1957-1959 with the conversion of warehouse floors to office space. In 1964, the building was extensively modernized to complete the conversion of the warehouse to an office building.

An archeological study was conducted of the CA and ROB parcels. The study included computerized topographic analysis and the excavation of soil cores to examine site potential. Both parcels were found to have extensive grading associated with the previous site development. The parcels were determined to have low archeological potential. No sites are present on the study parcels.

ABSTRACT

On behalf of the General Services Administration (GSA), The Louis Berger Group, Inc., completed a cultural resource survey for the Cotton Annex (CA) and the Regional Office Building (ROB) properties, located in the Southwest quadrant of Washington, D.C. The GSA has determined that the property is underutilized and plans to exchange it in accordance with a recent Presidential Directive that requires consolidation of excess federal property. As such, GSA is completing an Environmental Assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act, along with Section 106 consultation pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The 1.38-acre CA property occupies Square 326, which was historically bounded by 11th, 12th, C, and D Streets, SW. The CA property includes the CA Building and adjacent open areas that are currently in use as surface parking. The ROB property includes Squares 410 and 434, as well as a portion of the C Street, SW right-of-way. The ROB itself occupies nearly the entire 3.4-acre parcel, except for a small parking lot/loading dock area on the north side of the building.

The goal of this study is to identify NRHP-eligible historic resources within the project area and provide treatment recommendations to support the Section 106 process. . An element of this study is a Phase IA archeological investigation designed to assess the archeological potential of the two properties, based primarily on archival research. As part of the archeological investigation, geoarcheological testing was conducted to assess the subsurface condition of the two properties with specific attention to the preservation of buried landscapes that might contain archeological resources.

The GSA prepared a draft NRHP nomination for the CA in September 2010. The nomination form established the significance of the building under NRHP Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Commerce. The GSA has determined that the CA is also significant under Criterion C, for its architecture. The building, constructed under the Public Buildings Act of 1930, illustrates the continued use of the “Stripped Classicism” style preferred under the direction of Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon. The building, with its classically influenced proportions and details, along with its variegated yellow brick, reflects the earlier designs of the neighboring Central Heating Plant and the Department of Agriculture South building.

The GSA completed an NRHP determination of eligibility (DOE) for the ROB in September 2013. The DOE concluded that, although the building meets NRHP Criteria A and C, the building is not eligible for the NRHP due to loss of integrity. This finding was reviewed by the Keeper of the NRHP who concurred with the determination on March 6, 2014.

An archeological investigation has been conducted of both the CA and the ROB. No archeological sites were previously recorded at either property, and the investigation aimed to determine the presence or absence of significant sites in the study area. Determining the extent of urban landscape modification was key component of the investigation. At the CA, a geoarcheological investigation used a direct push geotechnical sampling machine at selected locations. The cores were inspected by a geomorphologist to identify intact historic landscapes. One soil core found marginally intact soils, but no sites were identified and the archeological potential of the setting was found to be low. A similar testing strategy was attempted at the ROB, but this was not effective because of reinforced concrete below an asphalt surface. Instead, a geographic information system-based topographic analysis was used to determine archeological potential. The analysis found substantial landscape modification and poor potential for site preservation. With the concurrence of the DC HPO, no subsurface archeological testing was determined necessary to substantiate the assessment.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope and Location of Study

On behalf of the General Services Administration (GSA), The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Louis Berger), has completed a cultural resource survey for the Cotton Annex (CA) and the Regional Office Building (ROB) properties, which are located in the Southwest quadrant of Washington, D.C. (Figure 1.1). The 1.38-acre CA property occupies Square 326, which was historically bounded by 11th, 12th, C, and D Streets, SW. The CA property includes the CA building and adjacent open areas that are currently in use as surface parking (Figure 1.2). The ROB property includes Squares 410 and 434, as well as a portion of the C Street, SW right-of-way. The ROB itself occupies nearly the entire 3.4-acre parcel, except for a small parking lot/loading dock area on the north side of the building (Figure 1.3).

GSA is planning an exchange of real property for in-kind services under which the exchange consideration would include GSA's grant of title to the CA property, and in-kind services would include rehabilitation of GSA's Headquarters Building at 1800 F St., NW, as well as the adaptive use of Administration Buildings 73, 74, and 75 at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Campus. As part of its strategic real property asset management program, GSA undertook a preliminary assessment of the CA, determined that it is underperforming, and that it should consider proposals to exchange this property for construction services that better serve GSA's needs. This action is being pursued in accordance with the Presidential Memorandum, *Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate*, 75 Fed. Reg. 33987 (June 16, 2010). For the CA, GSA's undertaking is proposed conveyance of the property via exchange, not specific redevelopment or proposal for potential adaptive use, which would occur later and be advanced by a private party.

Modernization of the GSA Headquarters Building at 1800 F Street, NW is governed by a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) concluded in 2011, while the potential effects of the reuse of the three buildings at the St. Elizabeths Campus will be the subject of Section 106 consultation under terms of the 2008 Programmatic Agreement for west campus redevelopment.

While this study focuses exclusively on cultural resources, GSA is also preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the proposed action involving the CA and ROB properties.

The goal of this study is to identify National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible historic resources within the project area and provide treatment recommendations to support the Section 106 process. The GSA has developed documentation of anticipated effects for Reasonable and Foreseeable Development Scenarios (RFDS) for the NRHP-eligible CA. The GSA determined that ROB is not eligible for the NRHP, receiving concurrence from the Keeper of the NRHP on March 6, 2014. However, murals by American artist Harold Weston located in the 7th Street Lobby of the ROB, although not governed by the regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), are part of GSA's Fine Arts collection and must be considered under the policies of GSA's Fine Arts Program.



Figure 1.1: Study Area Locations (Source: USGS 2013, 2014)



Legend

-  Cotton Annex Parcel
-  Building Line
-  Former C St SW ROW alignment (approximate)
-  Existing Road ROW

adjacent parcel boundaries shown in white

ROW data for 12th St Expressway is not publically available

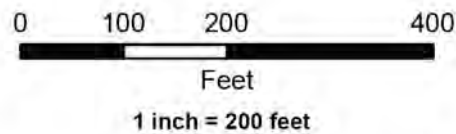
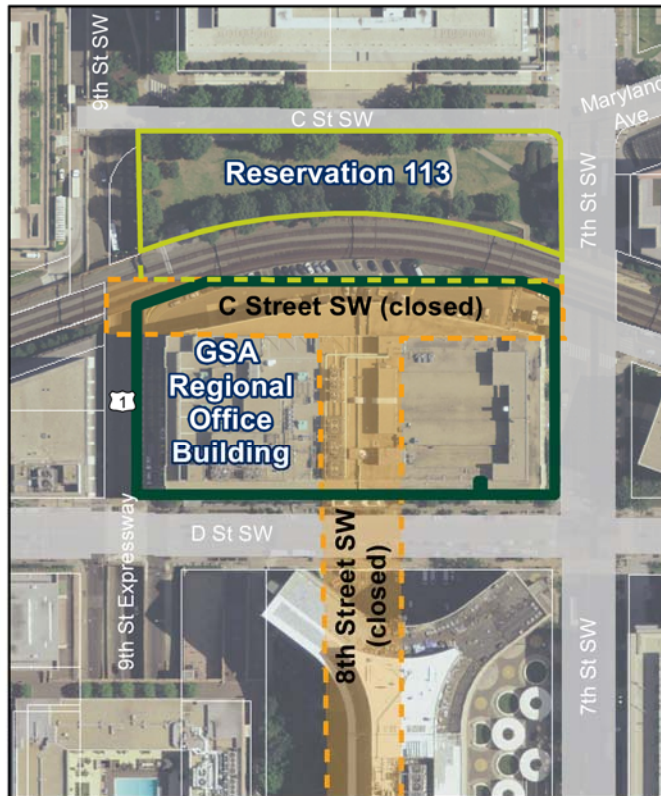


Figure 1.2: Cotton Annex, Modern Conditions (Source: USGS 2011)

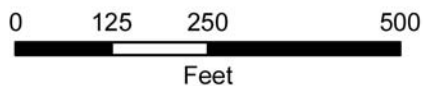


Legend

- GSA Regional Office Building (ROB) Parcel
- Permanently Closed Road ROW (approximate)
- Existing Road ROW

Reservation 113

- Approximate Current Extent
 - Approximate Historic Extent
- adjacent parcel boundaries shown in white
 ROW data for 9th St Expressway is not publically available



1 inch = 250 feet

Figure 1.3: Regional Office Building, Modern Conditions (Source: USGS 2011)

1.2 Environmental Setting

The project area is located in the southwestern quadrant of the District of Columbia, near the confluence of the mouth of the Anacostia River at the Potomac River. This sector of the District lies within the Coastal Plain geologic province, which is formed by masses of unconsolidated sediments comprising sands, gravels, and clays of marine or fluvial origin. These deposits are approximately 100-200 feet thick in the vicinity of the CA and ROB properties.

Overall, the topography in Southwest D.C. is nearly level to gently sloping, but the surface topography has been altered historically, especially along the waterfront areas along the Potomac and Anacostia rivers. Within the CA parcel, surface elevations in the paved areas range from approximately 34 to 38 feet above mean sea level (amsl), with the lowest elevations along the northeast margin of the property, where the landscape has been altered for the ramp to the 12th Street tunnel. Comparison to older maps shows that most of this area has been raised by filling. Surface elevations in the ROB parcel range from 28 to 32 feet amsl. The ROB property, particularly the northern section that is now used as a loading dock, has clearly been graded to accommodate railroad and truck access. The study area lies within the Urban Land soils association, a mapping unit that is occupied mostly by areas of pavement and buildings in which the soils have been altered by cutting, filling, and grading. These soils characteristically occur in a complex mosaic of very small areas that have been altered to a greater or lesser degree (Smith 1976).

The Bureau of Economics Building, now known as the CA, was built in 1936-1937 for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) (Figure 1.4). The building occupies a 60,175 square foot (sq. ft.) parcel (Square 326) bounded by C Street SW on the north, the 12th Street Expressway on the east, D Street NW on the south, and 12th Street NW on the west.

The ROB was originally constructed as a federal warehouse in two phases: the western half was erected in 1931-1932 and the eastern in 1934-1935 (Figure 1.5). Occupying Square 410 and 434 in their entirety, the building is bound by 7th Street on the east, D Street on the south, and the 9th Street Expressway on the west. The northern boundary of the site runs through the parking lot on the north side of the building, roughly along the northern boundary of Squares 410 and 434.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

GSA, in consultation with the DC Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and in accordance with the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA, has determined the area of potential effects (APE) of the proposed action on historic properties. The APE is larger than the project area to allow the consideration of effects on neighboring historic properties.

The APE is illustrated in Figure 1.6. Its boundaries have been drawn primarily to acknowledge the visibility of the CA and the ROB properties from a variety of nearby locations. NRHP-eligible and listed resources within the APE are the National Mall Historic District, the L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington, the USDA Administration Building, the USDA South Building, the U.S. Department of Education (Lyndon B. Johnson Federal Building, FOB 6), the Central Heating Plant, the Orville and Wilbur Wright buildings (Federal Office Buildings [FOB] 10A and 10B), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Robert C. Weaver Federal Building), and the CA.

While archeological background research included the entire APE, archeological survey focused exclusively on the CA and ROB properties.



Figure 1.4: Cotton Annex Building



Figure 1.5: Regional Office Building

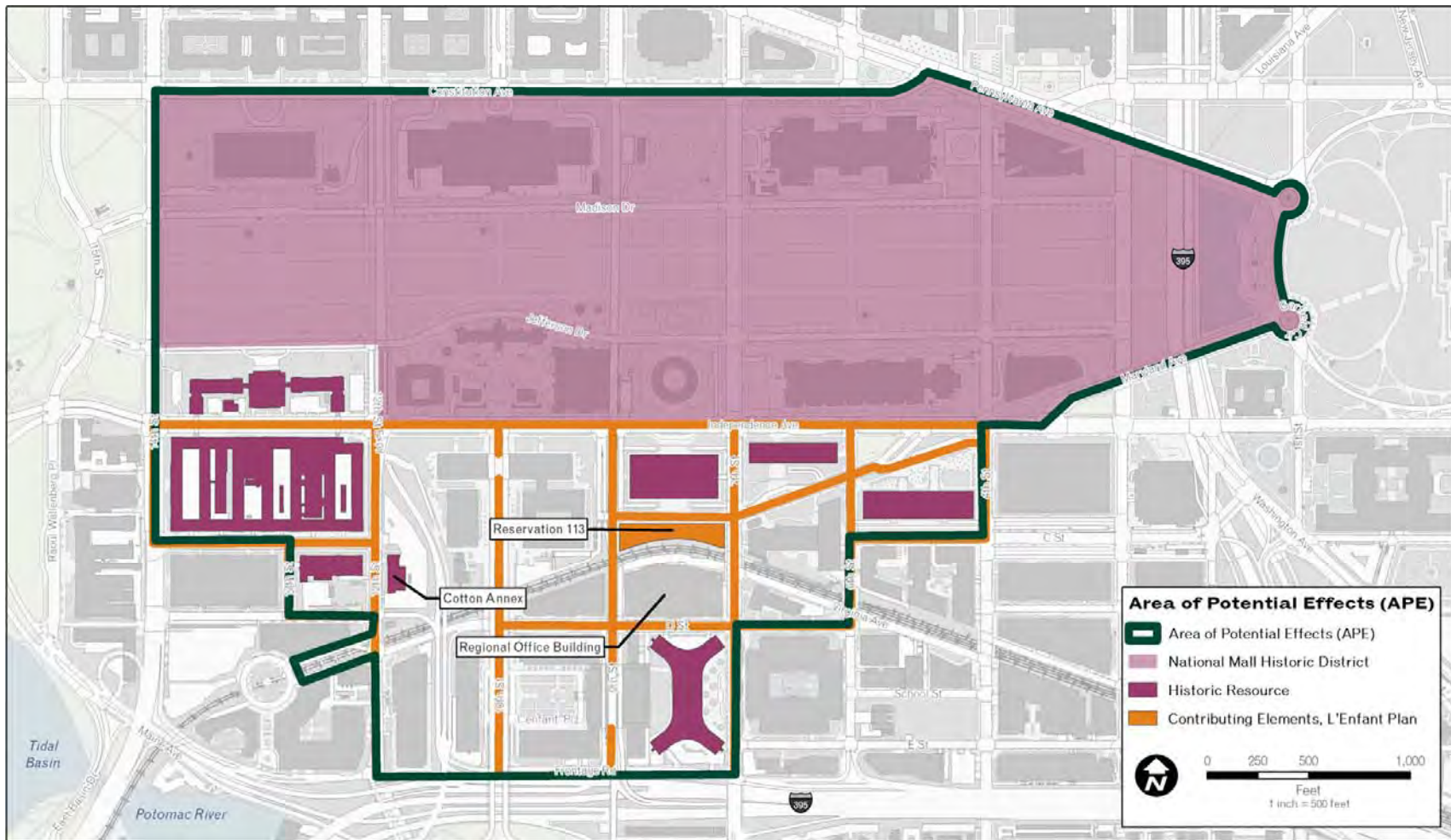


Figure 1.6: Area of Potential Effects

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 Research Objectives

One of the goals of this study is to identify historic resources within the Project Area that are eligible for listing in the NRHP on the CA and ROB parcels. Objectives include 1) identifying previously existing documentation; 2) researching and analyzing the information regarding the history, development, and land use of the area; 3) assessing the archeological sensitivity of the CA and ROB parcels, and 4) identifying potential and previously identified historic resources.

The archeological approach taken is based on the resource management process that is outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 *Federal Register* 44716-44742) (U.S. Department of the Interior 1983). The SOI Standards provide a process for organizing information in a way that provides a sound basis for decisions concerning the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources. The process begins with the creation of historic contexts that define the conceptual framework for a set of resources, or property types, that share a thematic or topical unity as well as relatively well-defined geographic and temporal limits.

Aside from laying out the process for developing historic contexts and setting priorities for treatment of various property types, the SOI Standards stipulate that federally funded cultural resource management programs should follow or complement preservation plans that have been developed through a formal management process. The most important of these are statewide, local, or nationwide resource management plans for specific resource types. For the District of Columbia, a series of preliminary historic contexts for archeological resources was prepared in 1985, followed in 1991 by a more comprehensive set of historic contexts covering both archeological resources and historic structures (Historic Preservation Division 1985, 1991).

The archeological investigation included background research and analyses as well as field investigations. The survey initially analyzed the archeological potential or sensitivity within the CA and ROB parcels, (i.e., whether or not either property has the potential to contain significant archeological resources) and then conducted field investigations to evaluate the degree of landscape preservation.

To assess archeological sensitivity, research focused on the following specific goals:

- description of the urban growth processes that have characterized the sites;
- identification of the range of historical land use patterns and occupations associated with each site;
- identification of any distinct social or ethnic groups associated with each site; and
- evaluation of past construction or landscape-altering activities that may have disturbed or destroyed archeological resources within each site.

More intensive field investigations were planned if sensitive areas were documented and found to be intact; however intensive field studies were not needed.

The objective of the architectural survey was to recommend character-defining features and treatment for the properties.

2.2 Research Methods

To identify historic resources within the Project Area, Louis Berger conducted a records search for existing information on archeological and historic resources. The records search involved reviewing inventories of resources listed in the NRHP and the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites, and discussions with District of Columbia City Archeologist, Dr. Ruth Troccoli.

In addition to a records check on previously identified resources, a program of historical research was designed to establish the developmental history and appropriate historic contexts for the study area. This included an initial review of map sources and detailed research of the two parcels and the surrounding Project Area using primary and secondary source materials. After collection of the data, the historical information was synthesized to form a context within which to interpret the sensitivity of archeological and historic resources in the study area.

The historical sources included maps, census records, city directories, tax assessment records, and historical publications. Map sources were especially valuable for developing the site's archeological sensitivity. The most extensive cartographic collections were found at the Library of Congress's Map and Reading Room, the Martin Luther King Memorial Library's Washingtoniana Division (MLK), and the District of Columbia's Office of the Surveyor. Photographic collections at the Library of Congress were searched for historical images of the study area. Census records were reviewed on Ancestry.com, and city directory and tax assessment information was collected at the MLK and on Ancestry.com.

To determine how extensively the project area has been modified by modern grading and construction, a topographic (cut and fill) analysis was made using GIS to compare modern elevations with historical data from an 1872 map of the city (Petersen and Enthoffer 1872). The 1872 data source has spot elevations given to the tenths of a foot, as well as 5-foot contour lines, which have an unknown accuracy probably approximating ± 2.5 feet. The modern elevations used in the analysis were an elevation dataset (masspoints) from the DC Office of the Chief Technology Officer, DC Geographic Information System (DC GIS), published in 2008. The 2008 dataset was derived photogrammetrically to support 2-foot contours, and has an accuracy of ± 1 foot. Building areas are excluded from the masspoints dataset.

The analysis process included digitizing the 1872 data, creating TINs (triangulated irregular networks) and rasters from the 1872 and 2008 datasets, and then the elevation difference was calculated factoring for vertical datum shift. The 1872 map was georeferenced and elevation points were manually created. The 1872 point dataset was then used to create a TIN and a raster dataset with elevation values. After a TIN and raster were created for the 2008 data, the 1872 elevation values were subtracted from the 2008 elevation values; positive values indicate a gain in elevation (filling), while negative values indicate cutting. A 3.7-foot vertical datum shift was factored in the calculations.

Given the accuracy of the source data, the cut and fill analysis has a vertical accuracy of approximately ± 0.1 feet. The horizontal resolution of the data, which is equivalent to the raster cell size, is 26.4 feet.

Field survey consisted of geoarcheological investigation. At the CA, geoarcheological investigation was carried out using a direct push geotechnical sampling machine (known as a "Geoprobe") at selected locations. A total of 12 soil cores were excavated. The cores were inspected by a geomorphologist to identify intact historic landscapes. Although similar testing was attempted at ROB, it was not effective due to the presence of hard, reinforced concrete. The Geoprobe was not able to penetrate the concrete.

3.0 RESULTS OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Records Check and Previous Investigations

3.1.1 Archeological Investigations

Records were reviewed at the D.C. Historic Preservation Office, finding that the CA and ROB parcels have not been previously surveyed archeologically and that they contain no known resources.

The only formal study of either of the two properties included in this study was an archival study (Phase IA study) of four GSA-owned parcels in the Southwest sector (Kreisa 2011). The southern portion of the CA was evaluated as Parcel 1 in this study. Based primarily on visual sources (maps and historical views), the study found that the eastern part of Parcel 1 had residential occupation that began between 1861 and 1864, while the western half of Parcel 1 was primarily commercial until construction of the CA building in 1937. The potential for Native American settlement was considered to be moderate owing to the parcel's lack of a nearby water source (Kreisa 2011).

For the broader Federal Triangle area, a number of studies have been carried out at the Phase IA level but relatively little actual field investigation. As a consequence of this, there are relatively few recorded archeological sites. The Federal Triangle International Trade Center, near 14th Street NW and Constitution Avenue, was investigated in 1988 and 1991, and a nineteenth-century site (51NW82) was identified (Cheek and Glendening 1988; Cheek et al. 1991). The site was determined eligible for the NRHP and was mitigated. A prehistoric site (51NW035) has been identified at the Washington Monument grounds (DC HPO records), and another prehistoric site (51NW203) was identified on the Mall nearby (LeeDecker et al. 2007, 2008).

A wide-ranging archeological assessment of the entire Southwest area¹ was sponsored by the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (Moore and McNett 1992). The assessment ranked the study area at a fine-grained level of analysis, focusing on individual lots. The study identified eight lots that might contain archeological resources; none of these lots with assessed archeological potential are within the CA or ROB properties.

A more recent review of multiple GSA-owned parcels in the Federal Center area was completed by the D.C. Historic Preservation Office (Reid 2010). That study noted that residential and commercial use of Square 326 began as early as 1851 and suggested the possibility of alley dwellings in Square 326, which is the largest part of the CA property. Historical maps show four alley structures on the square historically: two were small and resemble sheds or carriage houses, and the other two were larger and may have been sheds associated with the lumber yard. All four buildings were indicated on fire insurance maps as one-story frame structures. There is no evidence to suggest that the alley structures were residential. As described in the DC Historic Alley Buildings Survey (Williams 2014), the typical nineteenth-century alley dwelling was a two-story, two-bay-wide structure measuring approximately 12x30 feet; this description does not match any of the four alley structures shown on fire insurance maps of Square 326.

¹ The study area for this project actually extended into Southeast, in some areas as far as 3rd Street, SE.

3.1.2 Architectural Investigations

While there has not been a formal comprehensive survey of architectural resources within the study area, a large portion of the area has been examined through thematic studies and by NRHP nominations and determinations of eligibility studies on individual buildings. Table 3-1 lists these studies.

Table 3-1: Previous Studies Identifying Architectural Resources in the Study Area

Title	Study Type	Citation
Southwest Washington, Urban Renewal Area	HABS	Ammon 2004 (NPS)
Central Heating Plant	NRHP Nomination	Brasell 2006a (GSA)
L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington, District of Columbia	NRHP Nomination, HABS	Leach and Barthold 1994 (NPS)
National Mall	NRHP Nomination	Pfanz 1981 (NPS)
Federal Office Building (FOB) 6; Department of Education Building; Lyndon Baines Johnson Building	DOE	Eig and Trieschmann 2011 (GSA)
U.S. Department of Agriculture Administration Building	NRHP Nomination	Milner 1973 (GSA)
U.S. Department of Agriculture South Building	NRHP Nomination	Brasell 2006b (GSA)
Federal Office Building 10B; Wilbur Wright Building	DOE	Dyer-Carroll 2011 (NPS)
Cotton Annex	NRHP Nomination	Young and Dluzak 2010 (GSA)
Regional Office Building	DOE	Marzella 2013 (GSA)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	NRHP	Robinson and Gasparini, 2008 (GSA)

3.1.3 Historic Resources in the APE

Table 3-2 shows the historic resources that were identified within the boundaries of the APE.

Central Heating Plant: The Central Heating Plant, located at 325 13th Street, SW, stands west of the CA on a site bounded by C Street to the north, D Street to the south, 13th Street to the west, and 12th Street on the east. The plant consists of the main building, a coal and fuel storage area, a refrigeration plant addition, and a coal/ash house. The main heating plant is located on the northwest corner of the block, and the coal and fuel storage area stands on the south.

The monumental building consists of two rectangular structures: the original main block built 1933-1934 and the 1957 refrigerator plant addition. Standing six stories above a limestone base, the Art Deco-style main block is a monolithic steel and masonry structure with exterior walls characterized by variegated buff, brown, and yellow

brick. Large, vertical bands of industrial steel awning windows set within recessed panels symmetrically fenestrate the expansive west, north, and south elevations of the building. The main (west) elevation of the building consists of a five-part façade denoted by a center projecting tower and main entrance. On either side of the main entrance are sculpted, stylized terracotta panels depicting machinery of the heating plant.

Table 3-2: Historic Resources in the APE

Resource Name	Listing/Eligibility
National Mall Historic District	NRHP Listed
L'Enfant Plan	NRHP Listed
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	NRHP Listed
Central Heating Plant	NRHP Listed
U.S. Department of Agriculture Administration Building	NRHP Listed
U.S. Department of Agriculture South Building	NRHP Listed
Wilbur Wright Building (FOB 10B)	NRHP Eligible
Orville Wright Building (FOB 10A)	NRHP Eligible
Lyndon B. Johnson/Department of Education (FOB 6)	NRHP Eligible
Cotton Annex	NRHP Eligible

^a The Cotton Annex is discussed in detail in chapters 5 and 6.

Built as part of the Public Buildings Act of 1926, the Central Heating Plant exemplifies the large-scale federal building program during this era, overseen by the Office of the Supervising Architect. Since the Act enabled the Public Buildings Service to hire private architects for the design of federal buildings, prominent Philadelphia architect Paul Philippe Cret designed the Art Deco-style building. When constructed, the Central Heating Plant served as the main heating plant for all of the federal buildings in the District of Columbia (22 at the time of its construction), making it the largest heating facility in the United States. It continued in this capacity until the West Heating Plant was completed in 1948. The Central Heating Plant continues to operate serving Federal buildings within the monumental core of Washington.

The Central Heating Plant was listed in the NRHP in 2007. The building is significant under Criterion A, for its association with the growth of the federal government and the broader patterns of development in the District of Columbia and Criterion C, as “an excellent example of industrial architecture that has been skillfully translated to its monumental setting by Paul Philippe Cret” (Brasell 2006a, District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office [DCHPO] 2009).

Department of Agriculture Administration Building: The Department of Agriculture Administration Building occupies a city block bounded by Jefferson Drive SW on the north, 12th Street SW on the east, Independence Avenue SW on the south, and 14th Street SW on the west and sits prominently among the museums on the National Mall. Designed by Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, architects, in the Beaux Arts style, the building consists of a five-story main block flanked by four-story L-shaped wings. The wings, built in 1904-1908, predate the central main block, which was constructed between 1928 and 1930. The building is constructed of

reinforced concrete, one of the first government buildings to use this material, covered in white marble. The façade of the center block is characterized by a four-story portico with Corinthian columns and an entablature decorated by a modillion cornice and a paneled parapet over the portico. The façades of the central block and flanking wings as well as the other elevations of the building contain elaborative sculpture and reliefs, many of which relate to agriculture such as fruits, flowers, cereals, and livestock. On the rear elevation of the wings, are two bridges that span Independence Avenue, built in 1936, that connect the administration building with the Department of Agriculture South Building. The interior of the building contains a notable mural by Gilbert White and a marble World War I memorial carved by John Flanagan (Milner 1973).

During the planning of the Department of Agriculture Administration Building, Daniel Burnham and Charles McKim of the Park Commission (later known as the McMillan Commission) and the Department of Agriculture Building Committee were in disagreement over the proposed location of the new building. While the Commission wanted to create an open mall in front of the Capitol without buildings, the Committee disregarded the plan and placed the new building within the boundaries of the proposed mall. Burnham and McKim appealed to President Theodore Roosevelt to stop construction of the structure and place it on their proposed east-west axis. After a meeting between both parties, the building was moved toward Independence Avenue, but still ignored the east-west axis. President Roosevelt called another meeting that resulted in the Committee agreeing to move the building location to the west to conform to both the east-west and north-south axis, ultimately saving the open mall concept of the McMillan Plan.

The Department of Agriculture Administration Building was listed in the NRHP in 1974. Like many early NRHP nominations, the form does not specifically list the NRHP Criteria for which it is significant. However, based on the statement of significance, the property meets Criterion A in the area of planning and community development for its role in the McMillan Plan as the first federal building constructed along Independence Avenue and the National Mall and for setting the standard of later structures built as part of the Federal Triangle. The building meets Criterion C for its architecture and art/sculpture as the first large Neo-Classical/Beaux Arts building built by the federal government in the twentieth century, as an excellent example of a Beaux Arts-style building, and for its exterior and interior sculpture and murals (Milner 1973). The National Register documentation is currently being updated to reflect recent research.

Department of Agriculture South Building: The Department of Agriculture South Building, also known as the “Extensible Building,” occupies two city blocks bounded by Independence Avenue on the north, C Street to the south, 12th Street to the east, and 14th Street to the west. North of the building is the Department of Agriculture Administration Building, south is the Central Heating Plant, and southeast is the CA, the former Department of Agriculture Department of Economics building.

Designed by Louis A. Simon of the Office of the Supervising Architect in the “Stripped Classicism” style, the Agriculture South Building is six stories high and consists of seven parallel wings forming six interior courtyards that provide light and ventilation to interior offices. The four elevations of the building share similar patterns of fenestration and a classical tripartite composition, yet the material treatment on each elevation is slightly different and establishes a clear order of hierarchy. The 14th Street and Independence Avenue elevations are the most elaborate, while the 12th and C Street elevations are secondary in nature. On the 14th Street elevation, which was originally intended as the main entrance, the first and second stories are rusticated, coursed limestone blocks while the upper stories are clad in smooth limestone, separated by colossal columns and pilasters. Other exterior materials include variegated brick, terra cotta, and iron and the interior and exterior of the building display extensive ornamentation with agricultural motifs.

Built under the Public Buildings Act of 1926, the Department of Agriculture South Building was planned as early as 1927 and constructed in several phases between 1930 and 1936, including pedestrian bridges that spanned

Independence Avenue. The completed edifice is one of the largest and most significant examples of federal government expansion during the 1930s. Deemed the “Extensible Building,” the building is notable for its efficient and flexible modular design that was intended for future expansion, reflecting the rapid growth of the federal government and the large-scale scope of the Public Buildings Act.

The building was listed in the NRHP in 2007. The building meets NRHP Criterion A for its association with the growth of the federal government and the broader patterns of development in the District of Columbia and Criterion C as an example and largely unaltered example of Stripped Classical federal architecture built during the 1930s (Brasell 2006b; DC HPO 2009).

Orville and Wilbur Wright Buildings (Federal Office Buildings 10A and 10B): The Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright buildings, also known as FOB 10A and 10B, respectively, stand along Independence and Maryland avenues SW between 4th and 6th streets and 6th and 7th streets, respectively. The buildings were designed by Holabird & Root & Burgee, and Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen between 1957 and 1960 for the GSA. Characterized by their box-shape, volumetric form, horizontality, lack of ornamentation, smooth wall surfaces, expansive windows, and flat roof, the buildings exemplify the International style. Designed concurrently, the two buildings share common design features; however, FOB 10A the larger of the two buildings and is raised on two-story high *pilotis*, a prominent characteristic of the International style.

FOB 10A stands at 10 stories high, making it one of the tallest federal buildings along Independence Avenue. In comparison, Building 10B is six stories in height. Both buildings are steel-frame encased in concrete with marble cladding. Emphasizing the modular quality of the building, the buildings' fenestration consists of a grid of rectangular fixed bronze-sash windows set flush against each wall of the buildings. The window glass is partially reflective and along with the smooth marble surface emphasizes the planar surface quality of the structures. Typical of federal office buildings, both buildings were designed to house large numbers of federal workers. With no special office functions, the buildings could house workers from any agency or bureau (Scott and Lee 1993:236, Dyer-Carroll 2011).

One of the first buildings built by the federal government as part of the Southwest urban renewal program, plans for FOB 10 (consisting of 10A and 10B) were underway by 1957. The buildings were completed in 1963 and at that time, it was one of the most expensive federal construction projects in the city, costing \$27.8 million. Since its completion, FOB 10A has served as headquarters of the Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). FOB 10B was initially occupied by the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and is currently occupied by the FAA.

FOB 10 (10A and 10B) has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as a key component of GSA's urban renewal program in Southwest D.C. during the 1950s and 1960s. It is also eligible under Criterion C as a successful example of the “adaptation of the International style the specific requirements of federal design in Washington, DC” (Dyer-Carroll 2011).

Housing and Urban Development Building: The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Building, also known as the Robert C. Weaver Federal Building, was constructed between 1965 and 1968 and designed by renowned architect Marcel Breuer – one of only two buildings designed by Breuer in Washington, D.C. The massive 10-story building has a distinctive curvilinear X-shape plan and occupies a site bounded by D Street NW on the north, 7th Street SW on the east, Interstate 395 on the south, and the 9th Street Expressway on the west. The building was the first federal building in the country to use precast concrete as the primary structural and exterior finish material and was the first fully modular design for a federal office building. The building is perched on pairs of exposed concrete *pilotis* on the ground level that dramatically taper together toward a narrow base. The exterior is further defined by symmetrically placed recessed windows. The

building's strong sculptural forms, characterized by its curvilinear wall and overall mass, are illustrative of the Expressionist style of twentieth-century architecture.

The HUD Building embodies the tenets of the "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture" introduced by President John F. Kennedy. These guidelines promoted modern design that "reflect the dignity, enterprise, vigor and stability of the American National Government," and "embody the finest contemporary American architectural thought." Built within the Southwest D.C. urban renewal area, the building's location represents its agency's purpose of assisting in equal opportunities for decent and affordable housing (GSA 2014).

The HUD Building was listed in the NRHP in 2008. It is significant under Criterion C, architecture, for its design of high artistic value by internationally recognized master architect Marcel Breuer, as the first federal building in the country that utilized precast concrete as the primary structural and exterior finish and modular design, and as the first project in Washington, D.C., built under "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture." Because of its age of less than 50 years at the time the nomination was prepared, the building was assessed Criterion Consideration G (properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years) as a significant work of Breuer and "as a benchmark for both high Federal design and urban renewal" (Robinson and Gasparini 2008).

Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education Building (FOB 6): FOB 6, now known as the Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Building, spans an entire city block bounded by Maryland Avenue SW on the north, 4th Street SW on the east, C Street SW on the south, and 6th Street SW on the west. The Maryland Avenue elevation serves as the primary façade and is fronted by a tripartite plaza. The seven-story, rectangular plan building is constructed of reinforced concrete faced in limestone panels and has a flat roof with low parapet walls. The building's top six stories are cantilevered over the first story of the building, which are visually supported by concrete *pilotis* faced in granite. The first story has elongated window walls while the upper stories have evenly spaced, elongated one-light windows set over a smaller square, one-light window.

Constructed between 1956 and 1961, FOB 6 was a collaborative project by the Washington architectural firms of Faulkner, Kingsbury and Stenhouse, and Chatelain, Gauger and Nolan and the plaza and landscaping by the landscape architecture firm of Collins, Simonds and Simonds. The building was one of the first federal office buildings constructed by the newly established GSA and represents a dramatic shift towards Modernist architecture in both its choice in design by the federal government and its acceptance by the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA). As a key component of the Southwest D.C. urban renewal plan, the building illustrates the federal government's participation in the redevelopment of Southwest D.C.

FOB 6 has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The building meets Criterion A as it embodies the efforts of the GSA to implement the *Construction Program, Federal Buildings, Washington, D.C., & Vicinity, 1956-1966* and the cooperation of the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) and the federal government to implement the *1950 Comprehensive Plan for the District of Columbia*. As the first federal building funded by Congress and constructed as part of the Southwest D.C. urban renewal plan, the building demonstrates the federal government's leadership in the urban renewal of Southwest D.C. (Eig and Trieschmann 2011).

National Mall Historic District: The National Mall Historic District is roughly bounded by the Capitol Grounds on the east, Independence Avenue on the south, 14th Street on the west, and Constitution Avenue on the north. Within the historic district are 10 buildings including the Smithsonian Institution Building (the "Castle"), Arts and Industries Building, Museum of Natural History, the National Gallery of Art, and the Freer Gallery. The Mall is the central axis of the District's monumental core as designed by Pierre Charles L'Enfant in 1791. L'Enfant planned the Mall as the city's "Grand Avenue" that would run west from the Capitol to the White House. A lack of funding prevented the Mall to be realized, and throughout the nineteenth century it was largely forgotten. By

the turn of the twentieth century, the Mall contained an assortment of public, private, and commercial structures. It was not until the 1901 McMillan Plan that the idea of the Mall was once again revived. The Mall as it is today is a result of several significant improvement and construction projects occurring throughout the twentieth century (Pfanzen 1981).

The National Mall was listed on the NRHP in 1966 (documented in 1981) and is a contributing element of the NRHP-listed L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington (see following section). The National Park Service is currently updating the NRHP nomination form for the National Mall.

L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington: Pierre Charles L'Enfant's Plan of the City of Washington is the only example of a comprehensive Baroque city plan with a coordinated system of radiating avenues, parks, and vistas overlaid upon an orthogonal grid of streets in the United States. The plan defines the character of the national capital as an innovative capital city for the federal republic through a "symbolic and commemorative arrangement of buildings, structures, and views" (DCHPO 2009). The plan was enhanced through the urban improvements of the Senate Park Commission of 1901 (the McMillan Commission), resulting in the "most elegant example of City Beautiful tenets in the nation." The plan is the acknowledged masterpiece of architect-engineer Pierre Charles L'Enfant and the McMillan Commission and has influenced subsequent American city planning and other planned national capitals (Leach and Barthold 1994; DCHPO 2009).

The L'Enfant Plan was listed in the NRHP in 1997 under Criteria A, B, and C. The plan is significant under Criterion A for its association with the created of the United States of America and the creation of Washington, D.C., as the capital city. The plan meets Criterion B for its design by L'Enfant and subsequent development and enhancement by numerous significant persons and groups in the fields of planning and landscape architecture. It also meets Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a Baroque Plan with Beaux Arts modifications.

Within the Cotton Annex/ Regional Office Building project APE, contributing resources of the L'Enfant Plan are:

- Independence Avenue SW
- Maryland Avenue SW
- C Street SW between 13th and 14th streets SW, and between 4th and 9th streets SW. (Note: The two-block segment of C Street SW on the north side of Reservation 113 contributes to the L'Enfant Plan. The two-block segment on the south side of Reservation 113 does not contribute to the L'Enfant Plan. The C Street right-of-way north of the ROB on the south side of Reservation 113 does not contribute to the L'Enfant Plan.)
- D Street SW
- 4th Street SW
- 6th Street SW
- 7th Street SW
- 9th Street SW
- 10th Street SW
- 12th Street SW
- 14th Street SW

Cotton Annex: The Bureau of Economics Building, now known as the Cotton Annex, was built in 1936-1937 for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The building occupies a 60,175-square-foot (1.38-acre) parcel on Square 326, bounded by C Street SW on the north, the 12th Street Expressway on the east, D Street NW on the south, and 12th Street NW on the west. With its balanced proportions and restrained ornamentation, the building exhibits characteristics of Stripped Classicism, an architectural style it shares with the adjacent Central Heating Plant and USDA South Building.

The Cotton Annex stands six stories above a raised basement and has a roughly rectangular footprint formed by a primary L-shaped administrative wing (the building's north and west sections) and a rectilinear warehouse wing integrated into its southeast corner. The masonry building has exterior walls constructed of variegated buff-colored stretcher-bond brick that are capped with a flat composition roof with limestone coping. A tall parapet lines the roof on the west and north elevations of the building. Original site plans for the building indicate that it was designed for later expansion to the south and east; however, this expansion never occurred, and the east and south elevations lack architectural ornamentation. The exterior of the building has undergone few alterations since its construction, excluding a six-story stairwell addition located on the south elevation built circa 1986. The interior of the building has been renovated and upgraded over the years as the building's use changed. Despite these interior alterations, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

GSA is preparing a NRHP nomination for the Cotton Annex and has determined that the building is significant under NRHP Criteria A and C. The Cotton Annex possesses national significance under Criterion A in the areas of agriculture and commerce as the building within which the USDA's Bureau of Economics (BAE) developed the processes for cotton classification and standardization. The building was erected specifically to aid in the classification and standardization of cotton, a system that continues to serve as the basis for the valuation and utilization of cotton bales in the United States. Under Criterion C the Cotton Annex is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a representative example of the "Stripped Classicism" style, preferred by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) during the 1930s. The building's classically influenced proportions and details were combined with buff-colored variegated brick as the primary exterior material, a characteristic it shares with the neighboring USDA South Building and Central Heating Plant, illustrating its perception as an ancillary structure to the more prominent Department of Agriculture Building on the National Mall. The building successfully expresses the prominent components of Stripped Classicism, combined with elements essential to the BAE standardization efforts, such as large windows and skylights that provided ample northern light to the laboratories in the building. The period of significance begins with the building's construction in 1937 and ends in 1964, when the Standards section of the Cotton Division moved its operations to Memphis, Tennessee (for more information on the Cotton Annex, see Section 5.1 below).

3.2 Historic Context

3.2.1 Regional Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural sequence for the District of Columbia generally conforms to that defined for the Middle Atlantic region as a whole, although there were some divergent local developments in later prehistory. This sequence has been conventionally divided into seven periods (Table 3-3). As is discussed in the following section, there are good reasons to revise some of these period boundaries, particularly the beginning and end dates of the Late Archaic.

Table 3-3: General Prehistoric Cultural Sequence, Middle Atlantic Region

Cultural Period	Approximate Dates ²	
	Uncalibrated ^a	Calibrated ^b
Paleoindian	9000-8000 BC	11,000-9600 cal BC
Early Archaic	8000-6500 BC	9600-7600 cal BC
Middle Archaic	6500-3000 BC	7600-3800 cal BC
Late Archaic	3000-1200 BC	3800-1500 cal BC
Early Woodland	1200-500 BC	1500-400 cal BC
Middle Woodland	500 BC-AD 900	400 cal BC-cal AD 1000
Late Woodland	AD 900-1600	cal AD 1000-1600
Contact	AD 1600-1700	cal AD 1600-1700

^a Radiocarbon dates

^b Calibrated (calendrical) dates, based on INTCAL98 program

3.2.1.1 *Paleoindian Period*

The earliest convincingly attested occupants of the Middle Atlantic region were Paleoindian hunters, who entered the region around 11,000 cal BC (Dent 1999; Gardner 1974). The Paleoindians arrived at a time of abrupt climate changes at the end of the Wisconsin glacial, as spruce-dominated boreal vegetation was replaced by northward expansion of deciduous forest and large mammals migrated to new ranges or were driven to extinction. The diagnostic Paleoindian artifact is the basally fluted, lanceolate Clovis point; typically associated tools include scrapers and graters for working hides and bones. In the high Plains of the western United States, Clovis points have been found at kill sites alongside the skeletons of mammoths, but east of the Mississippi, there is no unequivocal evidence of mammoth or mastodon hunting by Eastern Paleoindians even though radiocarbon dates show that mastodons and other Pleistocene megafauna persisted in the East at least as late as 11,000 cal BC. Bone is usually very poorly preserved on Eastern Paleoindian sites; the few odd bits of identifiable calcined bone that have been recovered indicate hunting of caribou or other cervids by the more northern bands, while deer may have been a staple in the diet of more southern groups. Finds at the Shawnee-Minisink Site in the upper Delaware Valley show that the Paleoindian diet also included fish, berries, and fruits (Dent 1991, 1999; McNett 1985). Population density must have been very low, perhaps on the order of 0.0125 to 0.0250 persons per square mile (Turner 1989:84).

² Dates in this report are presented variously in several formats: “rcbp” refers to uncalibrated radiocarbon dates before present (“present” by accepted convention is AD 1950); “cal BP” refers to calibrated or calendrical years before 1950 (generally earlier than radiocarbon ages, by as much as 2000 years at 11,000 BP [=13,000 cal BP]); “bc” and “ad” are uncalibrated dates before and after Year 1 (as used in many previous chronological schemes for this region), and “cal AD” and “cal BC” denote calibrated calendar ages according to standard western (Christian) usage.

Stylistic variations in fluted points suggest gradual change and regional differentiation over time, from an original ubiquitous Clovis or Early Paleoindian type, through the Mid-Paleoindian Quad, Cumberland, and Debert types, to the Late Paleoindian Dalton and Hardaway types (Gardner 1974, 1989). The small number of Dalton points found north of North Carolina may indicate a population collapse between 10,900 and 9500 cal BC (Gardner 1989:39), perhaps caused by the sudden relapse to cold glacial climate in the Northern Hemisphere during the Younger Dryas episode (12,900 to 11,550 cal BP) (Shuman et al. 2002).

Nineteenth-century collectors found four fluted points in the District of Columbia, three along the Anacostia River and one in northwestern D.C. (Humphrey and Chambers 1985:8). Holmes (1897:Plate XXXIIb) illustrated a fluted point from the area but did not report its precise location.

3.2.1.2 *Early Archaic Period*

After 9500 cal BC (the end of the Younger Dryas, marked by abrupt warming), the regional population seems to have rebounded rapidly. A marked stylistic change is evident in the projectile points of the early Early Archaic (9500 to 8000 cal BC); they begin to be notched near the base, either in the sides or the corners, instead of basally thinned. The meaning of this change in hafting technique is unclear. Because the spearthrower or atlatl was probably already used by Paleoindians, the new point styles cannot indicate its introduction, as was formerly speculated (Gardner 1974). Side notching seems to be slightly earlier than corner notching (Kimball 1996); radiocarbon dates of circa 10,200 to 10,000 rcBP are associated with side-notched forms in Alabama and Florida. At the St. Albans Site in West Virginia, a Kessell side-notched point came from one of the deepest levels (Broyles 1971). Side-notched Taylor, Warren, and Big Sandy points may be comparably early, but few radiocarbon dates for these types are available. In any case, these points seem to be rare in Virginia and northward. Corner-notched Palmer points, which are much more common in this area, seem to be of about the same age as Kessell points (circa 9,500 to 9000 cal BC). Corner-notched Charleston, Kirk, and Amos types date to about 9000 to 8000 cal BC. Although high-quality lithic materials were preferred for points and other tools, Early Archaic groups also began to use local stones, such as quartz and quartzite, and rhyolite was obtained from the Catoctin area to make some Kirk points (Custer 1990).

Throughout the Middle Atlantic region, Early Archaic sites, which frequently occur on large river terraces or upland surfaces, are much more numerous than Paleoindian sites: "...literally thousands upon thousands of Palmer projectile points alone exist in private and public collections from Virginia" (Turner 1989:79).

Holmes (1897:plates XXXVII, XL, XLII, and XLVII) illustrated several probably Early Archaic corner-notched specimens from the District. Some Early Archaic material was reported from the Potomac Avenue Site, and a Palmer point was recently collected from an exposed surface near that site (D. Dupin, personal communication 2006). Four possible Kirk points were recovered from excavations of mixed feature fill at the Fletcher's Boathouse Site (51NW13) (Barse 2002).

3.2.1.3 *Middle Archaic Period*

The temporal boundary between the Early and Middle Archaic cultural periods is a matter of rather arbitrary archeological definition and has shifted considerably since the 1980s. Bifurcate-base point types (LeCroy, St. Albans, Kanawha) were formerly regarded as Early Archaic; now they are usually classified as Middle Archaic despite their obvious derivation from Early Archaic types. Unlike Early Archaic Kirk Corner-Notched points, Kirk Stemmed and Kirk Serrated points are Middle Archaic; they may have been knives used by the same people who employed bifurcates as dart tips. Bifurcate and Kirk Stemmed types date from 6800 to 6000 bc (8000 to 7000 cal BC) (Broyles 1971). Diagnostic projectile point types of the later portion of the Middle Archaic period include Stanly (6000 to 5000 bc, 7000 to 6000 cal BC), Morrow Mountain (5000 to 4500 bc, 6000 to 5500 cal BC), and Guilford

(4500 to 4000 bc, 5500 to 5000 cal BC). Kimball (1996), in his summary of the sequence in the lower Little Tennessee River Valley, establishes the Early/Middle Archaic boundary as separating bifurcates from Stanly points.

The Middle Archaic cultural period roughly corresponds to the Hypsithermal, a climatic episode marked by rising temperatures, decreasing precipitation, and the development of more seasonally variable climate. The warmest temperatures of the entire Holocene actually occurred at the beginning of the period, around 7500 cal BC. An oak-hemlock-hickory forest dominated the region, and deer became the dominant large mammal. The growing human population changed its subsistence-settlement patterns. Sites are larger and more numerous, and a more diverse toolkit implies a broader range of subsistence activities than in the Early Archaic. Middle Archaic period sites began to appear in locations that had been previously ignored, such as upland swamps and interior ridgetops (Gardner 1987); however, base camps were still located primarily in the floodplains of major drainages. The appearance of new tool types specifically designed for woodworking, seed grinding, and nut cracking (e.g., axes and adzes, mauls, grinding slabs, and nutting stones) and the location of sites in previously unutilized locations indicate an increasing reliance on plants for food and construction materials.

During the Middle Archaic period, procurement of high-quality lithic material was no longer an important component of the settlement pattern, as most artifacts were manufactured from locally available lithic materials. One indicator of this trend is the abandonment of the jasper source at Flint Run in the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1974). This change may reflect increasing circumscription of band territories as a growing population filled in available environments and their movements became restricted. A noteworthy technological change is the shift from carefully made and curated unifacial scrapers of the Early Archaic to the expedient tools found in Middle Archaic and later assemblages (Gardner 1989).

The end of the Middle Archaic is as ill-defined as its beginning. The Middle to Late boundary has typically been set at about 3000 to 2500 bc. Although this date roughly corresponds to the climatic boundary between the Middle and Late Holocene at 3250 cal BC, it has the unfortunate effect of bisecting the apparent temporal spans of both Halifax and Brewerton points. In the Susquehanna drainage to the north, Funk (1993) defined the regional Late Archaic as beginning with the appearance of Otter Creek points at about 5000 cal BC (4000 bc). Since the Otter Creek type seems to extend as far south as the Potomac and Patuxent drainages (e.g., at the Higgins Site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland [Ebright 1992]), it seems reasonable to synchronize the Potomac sequence and thus to set the end of Middle Archaic there at 5000 cal BC. With this change, rare Otter Creek and Brewerton points and the ubiquitous Halifax points of northern Virginia would fall entirely within the Late Archaic.

Holmes (1897:plates XLII and XLVII) illustrated about 20 bifurcate base points “mainly from Potomac village-sites” in the D.C. area. He depicted several probable Morrow Mountain points from the area (plates XLV and XLVI) and one possible Guilford (plate XLVI).

3.2.1.4 *Late Archaic Period*

Having redefined the beginning of the Late Archaic, it now remains necessary to delineate its end more logically. There is a very sharp break in material culture and settlement patterns at 2200 cal BC, when the Savannah River broadspear complex replaces Halifax in the Potomac Piedmont. This cultural transition at 2200 cal BC closely coincides with a pan-continental, possibly even global “megadrought” (Booth et al. 2005). Gardner, in his various regional syntheses, set the Middle to Late Archaic transition at 2500 bc; his Late Archaic I encompassed the Savannah River complex, and Late Archaic II was equivalent to Susquehanna BROADSPEAR. Rather than lump together the very different small-point Halifax and BROADSPEAR complexes, it makes more sense to regard 2200 cal BC as dividing the Late Archaic from the subsequent Terminal Archaic. Thus, both Savannah River and

Susquehanna Broadspear complexes (2200 to 1200 cal BC) will be referred to here as Terminal Archaic. This is preferable to the alternative term Transitional because the steatite bowls of this period are apparently not precursors of ceramic vessels (Sassaman 2006), and there are no incipient proto-horticultural subsistence patterns attested for this period.

During the Late Archaic period (5000 to 2200 cal BC), groups that manufactured Halifax points maintained a “sylvan” adaptation (Mouer 1991) to the eastern deciduous forest, focusing on nut-bearing trees. Deer and turkey probably provided most of the meat in their diet. Piedmont Archaic sites in Albemarle County are strongly associated with soils that are best suited to support nut-bearing hardwood trees (Mouer 1991, citing Holland 1978). In Virginia, in Powhatan, Goochland, and Cumberland counties, Middle and Late Archaic sites cluster on the upper and middle terraces of the James River, and Terminal Archaic and Woodland sites (after 2200 cal BC) are generally found on the floodplain (Mouer 1991:5).

Halifax points are ubiquitous in the region, but virtually all come from surface collections or excavated sites lacking clear stratigraphic separation of multiple temporal components. In fact, the chronology of this type is based mainly on relative stratigraphic position at a few sites in the Carolinas and Virginia, supplemented by only two imprecise radiocarbon dates with large standard errors: 5050 ± 400 rcbp (4800 to 2800 cal BC, with 95 percent confidence) from the Slade Site in southeastern Virginia (Egloff and McAvoy 1990) and 5440 ± 350 rcbp (5300 to 3500 cal BC) from the Gaston Site in North Carolina (Coe 1964). Interpretation of the distribution of Halifax points has recently been greatly complicated by the realization that some Middle Woodland points in northern Virginia are virtually indistinguishable from Halifax (M. Johnson, personal communication 2005). Nevertheless, variations in the extent and intra-assemblage diversity of known Halifax sites suggest that several site types may be distinguishable: base camps of microbands and, perhaps, macrobands; exploitive foray camps; lithic scatters; and rare isolated finds (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-P4-3).

In view of the great frequency of Halifax and Vernon points in northern Virginia, they seem surprisingly rare in the District. Holmes (1897:plate XL) depicted only a handful of points that might be assigned to these types. Of the 97 projectile points excavated at Fletcher's Boathouse, the Late Archaic is represented by only 11 Brewerton or Halifax points and seven small stemmed points ascribed to the Northeastern Lamoka and Wading River types (Barse 2002).

3.2.1.5 *Terminal Archaic Period*

A major change in settlement pattern is associated with the appearance of Savannah River points, which mark the onset of the Terminal Archaic period. These large, broad-bladed, stemmed points were typically made of quartzite. It is not certain if they were used as projectile points or as specialized knives for fish processing or some other task (McLearn 1991). Although broadspear points are sometimes found in ritual mortuary contexts, they were apparently utilitarian objects, as shown by occasional breakage and edge attrition.

The Piney Branch quarry and several other quartzite cobble quarries within the District were probably used mostly during the Terminal Archaic period. These sites were studied intensively by William Henry Holmes of the Bureau of American Ethnology between 1889 and 1894. Holmes (1897) was able to show that the quarrying debris included a gradual series of reject biface forms, from the initial thick rough-outs to thinned ovate preforms. However, he found no completed points at the quarries. Evidence of the whole manufacture process, from quartzite preforms to finished Savannah River points, has been found at a site near Chain Bridge Road (Fiedel et al. 2008).

The widespread appearance of broadspear points at about 2200 cal BC has been interpreted alternatively as indicating the rapid adoption of an innovative weapon or processing tool by indigenous populations (Custer

1984), or as the marker of rapid intrusive expansion northward by a population originating in the coastal plain of Georgia and the Carolinas (Mouer 1990). The evidence of a radical change in settlement and subsistence patterns circa 2200 cal BC is more consistent with the intrusion/migration hypothesis. It is probably not a coincidence that the spread of this new tool type is contemporaneous with a global climate event that was manifested as a centuries-long “megadrought” in North America and elsewhere (Booth et al. 2005). This abrupt change may have destabilized the local culture and thus facilitated northward expansion by the broadspear makers. The latter had previously adapted to the estuarine environments of the southern coast, newly created circa 4000 cal BC as the rate of sea-level rise slackened. Recent renewed investigations at the Stallings Island Site on the Savannah River in Georgia have shown that the people (locally known as the Mill Branch phase) who made Savannah River broadspears from metavolcanic stone began to collect shellfish at about 4200 rcbp (2600 cal BC) (Sassaman 1999).

Only a few radiocarbon dates have been obtained for Savannah River-affiliated occupations near the District of Columbia. About 30 miles to the west, a Savannah River component was found sealed beneath 8 feet of alluvial deposits at Site 18MO572. This assemblage was dated to 1850 ± 40 bc (circa 2200 cal BC) (Fiedel et al. 2008). To the south, two sites on the Northern Neck have yielded dates. At Plum Nelly (Site 44NB128), charcoal found near a small shell heap and in close association with a small-variant Savannah River point and a Holmes point (a relatively narrow-bladed variant of the Savannah River form) was dated to 2155 ± 85 bc (circa 2650 cal BC). Another date for the same cultural zone was 1955 ± 95 bc (circa 2400 cal BC) (Potter 1982:303). These dates are equivalent in age to the earliest Savannah River components known from Georgia, the presumed homeland region (Sassaman 1999); in fact, the 2155 bc date is so early that it raises questions of an old-wood effect or secondary association. A date for this complex was also obtained from the White Oak Point Site (44MW119), where the sample was associated with quartzite Holmes points, a steatite vessel fragment, and oyster-dominated midden deposits. This date is 1550 ± 75 bc (circa 1900 cal BC) (Waselev 1982a:223). Both Plum Nelly and White Oak Point demonstrate that oyster collecting was practiced on the lower Potomac as early as circa 2000 bc. At present we cannot say if the absence of still earlier oyster deposits in this area mainly reflects the unavailability of oysters (certainly not present in local waters before 5500 cal BC), lack of interest or skill by earlier inhabitants, or erosion or disintegration of earlier midden sites. It may be the case that oyster harvesting was an innovation by the Broadspire people, who had already been eating shellfish for several centuries in their southern homeland (Sassaman 1999).

Continued northward expansion of the broadspear makers beyond Virginia is indicated by the appearance of Lehigh/Koens-Crispin points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Snook Kill points in New York. Around 1500 bc (1900 cal BC), the Perkiomen and Susquehanna point types were probably developed in Pennsylvania from northern Savannah River variants and were spread back, by diffusion or migration, into parts of northern Virginia, such as the Potomac Valley. Points of both types have been found in a stratified context on the south bank of the Potomac at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, associated with ^{14}C dates ranging from 1350 to 1660 bc, 1600 to 2000 cal BC (Fiedel and Galke 1995). All of the points, preforms, and associated debitage at this site were made of rhyolite from boulder quarries in Maryland. A similar dominance of rhyolite is evident in other Susquehanna tradition components in the area, such as Ruppert Island (McDowell 1972). This nearly exclusive reliance on rhyolite contrasts sharply with the quartzite preference manifested in Savannah River assemblages. Isolated clusters of Perkiomen points in Virginia, on the margins of the Dismal Swamp (Painter 1988) and in the northern Shenandoah Valley, appear to represent intrusive populations from Pennsylvania or New Jersey.

Terminal Archaic populations seem to have been much more numerous than their Late Archaic predecessors. Although some upland sites are known, most occur in riverine settings. Large sites ranging in extent from 0.5 acre to more than 5 acres (0.2 to 2 hectares), which probably represent macroband encampments to exploit seasonal fish spawning runs, are known in the James River Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Smaller sites of about

5,000 square feet (480 square meters), which may represent single-band camps, are a more common site type in the Piedmont; very small, microband camps are also known (Mouer 1991).

Apart from broadspears, Terminal Archaic assemblages include two other significant new artifact types: grooved groundstone axes, which replace earlier chipped stone forms, and carved soapstone (steatite) bowls. Soapstone was quarried in the Piedmont of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania (Luckenbach et al. 1975). W.H. Holmes (1897) recorded quarries within present Washington, D.C., at Rose Hill on Connecticut Avenue, and in Fairfax County at the Clifton, Holmes Run, and Falls Church sites. Vessels were carved at the quarries and transported in finished form, probably by canoe. Soapstone pots were clearly used for cooking, but it is not yet known what foods (fish, meat, seeds, tubers, or nuts) they were used to process, or why such containers suddenly became necessary or desirable. Soapstone vessels were apparently not part of the Savannah River complex; they seem later, with radiocarbon dates on external soot residues clustering between 3700 and 2800 rcbp, coeval with the Susquehanna Broadspire complex (Sassaman 2006). The use of ceramics preceded manufacture of soapstone vessels along the lower Savannah River; however, the earliest ceramic pots in the Middle Atlantic seem to be imitative of soapstone pots.

3.2.1.6 *Early Woodland Period*

The Early Woodland began with the adoption of ceramic technology in the Middle Atlantic region (Gardner and McNett 1971). The earliest modeled clay vessels of the Marcey Creek type (circa 1200 to 800 bc, 1450 to 1000 cal BC) imitated the shapes of flat-bottomed soapstone pots, including lug handles, and were even tempered with bits of soapstone (Manson 1948). A brief period of experimentation with ceramic technology ensued, resulting in creation of several new types. Flat-bottomed vessels resembling Marcey Creek ware but tempered with grit or sand instead of soapstone pieces were produced in Delaware (Dames Quarter type) and on the lower Potomac (Bushnell Plain type) by 1000 bc or earlier. Bushnell Plain ware is associated with ^{14}C dates of 1110 ± 75 , 1160 ± 70 , and 1070 ± 70 bc (circa 1400 to 1300 cal BC) at the White Oak Point Site (Waselkov 1982a, b). Selden Island ceramic vessels (1000 to 750 bc), although steatite-tempered like Marcey Creek ware, were conoidal in shape and constructed by coiling (Slattery 1946). These attributes (probably imitative of basketry prototypes) are characteristic of pottery in the Northeast and interior Piedmont. Accokeek pottery is a thin-walled, cordmarked, sand- or grit-tempered, conical or round-bottomed ware, found in the Potomac basin from circa 800 to 300 bc (1000 to 400 cal BC). Similar ceramics from the James River Piedmont have been classified as Elk Island 1 and 2 (900 to 600 bc, 1100 to 800 cal BC) (Egloff and Potter 1982; Mouer 1991). Elk Island 3, estimated to date to 600 to 200 bc (800 to 200 cal BC), is characterized by ceramics that appear to be transitional to Popes Creek wares and by points resembling Rossville and Adena types.

Early Woodland sites are often located along the tidal creeks that feed into the Potomac. Marcey Creek sites appear to represent short-term camps of small bands in riverine settings in the Piedmont and Fall Line zones. The Selden Island type site on the Potomac, 28 miles west of the District, was a large site, with probable storage pits indicative of an occupation of some duration. An Accokeek component at the 522 Bridge Site in Front Royal, ^{14}C -dated to circa 900 bc, includes storage pits, pieces of burnt daub, and traces of nine oval houses. Flotation of pit contents yielded carbonized seeds of amaranth, *Polygonum*, mustard, and grape (all wild plants). Large Elk Island sites seem to represent semi-permanent villages in the floodplain; smaller foray camps, used while harvesting nuts and hunting deer and turkey, occur in upland and Inner Coastal Plain settings (Mouer 1990, 1991). Small Savannah River points, Calvert points, and forms reminiscent of the Orient Fishtail type of New York and the Delaware Valley are found in association with Marcey Creek pottery, demonstrating the *in situ* transformation of Terminal Archaic into Early Woodland cultures. Point types associated with other Early Woodland ceramics include Piscataway/Rossville, Teardrop or ovoid, Calvert, and possibly Claggett and Vernon. At White Oak Point, Calvert points were associated with Popes Creek ceramics (Waselkov 1982a).

3.2.1.7 *Middle Woodland Period*

Based primarily on ceramic chronology, two phases of the Middle Woodland period have been recognized in eastern Virginia and Maryland, the earlier characterized by Popes Creek and related ceramics (500 bc to ad 200, 400 cal BC to cal AD 300), and the later by shell-tempered, net-impressed Mockley pottery (ad 200 to 900, cal AD 300 to 1000) (Stewart 1992). The appearance of Albemarle ware, with crushed-rock temper, and Popes Creek net-impressed pottery, with sand temper, marks the beginning of the Middle Woodland in the Potomac River valley. Net impression fell into disuse after ad 500 as cordmarking and fabric impression of vessel surfaces came into vogue. These techniques are seen in Clemson Island, Albemarle, and Shepard wares at the end of the Middle Woodland (Hantman and Klein 1992). Ceramic style differences indicate that the Fall Line began to demarcate a sharp ethnic boundary in the Middle Woodland. In central and southern Virginia it marked the boundary between mutually hostile Coastal Algonquians and Piedmont Siouan-speakers at the end of the Late Woodland period. Linguistic data suggest that Algonquian speakers intruded into the coastal zone between circa 600 cal BC and cal AD 800 (Fiedel 1987, 1990, 1991).

Piscataway/Rossville points frequently occur on early Middle Woodland sites in Virginia and Maryland. Diagnostic Middle Woodland point types include Potts corner notched (and similar Nomini points on the Northern Neck) and Fox Creek or Selby Bay points, which are often associated with Mockley pottery. Triangles resembling the Yadkin type of the Carolina Piedmont seem to occur as early as ad 350, which might suggest that introduction of the bow and arrow occurred prior to the Late Woodland period. However, this date appears suspiciously precocious in comparison to the dates for the bow's arrival elsewhere in North America, after ad 500. Jack's Reef corner-notched points occur in small numbers in eastern Virginia and Maryland, circa ad 600 to 900.

During the Middle Woodland, the regional population grew, as bands became more sedentary and participated in regional exchange networks. Continuity in site location between the Early and Middle Woodland periods implies that earlier subsistence-settlement systems persisted. Early Middle Woodland groups in the northern Virginia Piedmont appear to have been mobile, exploiting diverse and dispersed resources but focusing on riverine environments. The number of sites in the Maryland Piedmont increases between ad 300 and 900, but they are more dispersed (Kavanagh 1982). The eastern Piedmont may have been utilized seasonally as part of the settlement round of groups based in the Coastal Plain (Stewart 1992:15). Potter (1982, 1993:142) sees evidence of concentration of a growing population into large semi-sedentary villages, with intensified oyster harvesting, represented by middens such as Boathouse Pond (Site 44NB111) on the Northern Neck around AD 700.

At the Fletcher's Boathouse Site, excavated several years ago for the National Park Service (Barse 2002), most of both the lithic and ceramic assemblages date to the early Middle Woodland. Of the 97 projectile points reported, 36 (in addition to three preforms) were ascribed to the Piscataway type, and another three were classified as Rossville points. Twenty-eight of these points were made of quartz, nine of quartzite, one of rhyolite and one of chert. The dominant ceramic type in the Fletcher's Boathouse was Albemarle ware. Next in frequency was Popes Creek ware, followed by Mockley ware.

In the Ohio Valley, the Adena complex (regarded by archeologists in that area as Early Woodland) flourished between circa 600 and 100 bc. The construction of burial mounds, characteristic of this complex, did not spread to the peoples of the Atlantic coast. Nevertheless, sustained cultural contact with the Adena complex is demonstrated by massive caches of typical Adena artifacts (lobate-stemmed points, tubular pipes made of Ohio fireclay, shale and slate gorgets, etc.) found in cremation burials from the Delmarva peninsula. The closest of these finds to the capital area is the West River Site (18AN18) in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Multiple radiocarbon assays date this burial cache to about cal AD 1 (Ford 1976).

After the demise of the Adena mortuary cult, a regionally restricted exchange network continued to operate in the Middle Atlantic, circulating items such as purplish argillite from New Jersey and rhyolite from central Maryland. A sharp increase in the percentage of exotic lithic materials, especially Maryland and Pennsylvania rhyolite, found in Middle Woodland assemblages after ad 200, indicates that groups in the Virginia Piedmont participated in trade networks. In the Patuxent drainage, about 90 percent of Selby Bay points were made from rhyolite (Steponaitis 1980:31). A similar preference for rhyolite is evident in the Potomac Valley, for example, at the Maddox Branch sites (51NW158 and 51NW171) in the District of Columbia, recently tested (Fiedel et al. 2008). In contrast to Fletcher's Boathouse, located as the mouth of the same stream, crude rhyolite Selby Bay side-notched points dominated the multicomponent assemblages at these sites.

About cal AD 700 to 1000, long-distance trade routes were re-established, again in a context of mortuary ritual. This time the network linked Middle Atlantic societies to groups in New York, New England, Ontario, Michigan, and Ohio. Distinctive items exchanged among these peoples included combs made of moose or elk antler, fossil shark teeth, polished stone gorgets, and stone platform pipes with tulip-shaped bowls. A cremation burial containing such artifacts (except pipes), and dated to about cal AD 750, was discovered a few years ago beside the Whitehurst Freeway, near the mouth of Rock Creek (Knepper et al. 2006). Similar artifacts were associated with late Middle Woodland burials at the Hand Site (44SN22) in Southampton County, Virginia (Smith 1984).

3.2.1.8 *Late Woodland Period*

Diagnostic artifacts of the Late Woodland period (cal AD 1000 to 1600) in northern Virginia and Maryland include Levanna and Madison/Clarksville triangular projectile points and Townsend (or Rappahannock), Shepard, and Potomac Creek pottery (Egloff and Potter 1982:107-112; McLearen and Mouer 1989:13-15; Potter 1993; Slattery and Woodward 1992).

Around cal AD 1000, maize horticulture was adopted by many Middle Atlantic groups. Although actual remains of cultigens are very rare, inception of maize cultivation in the Piedmont Potomac is inferred from skeletal evidence (Chase 1988), and settlement patterns, which show that Late Woodland sites are located in floodplains of higher order streams and adjacent to high-yield agricultural soils (Hantman and Klein 1992). Hunting, gathering, and fishing provided important dietary supplements. Storage of surplus crops permitted the establishment of small, permanent hamlets and larger villages. Prior to cal AD 1300/1400, settlements were not stockaded, suggesting that inter- and intra-group hostilities did not play a significant role in the settlement pattern (Stewart 1993:171-173). Around cal AD 1300 to 1400 throughout the Middle Atlantic region, population density increased, nucleated settlements and stockaded villages were established, and there is evidence of population movement and displacement (Stewart 1993:172-173). Palisaded villages have been excavated both on the lower Potomac (e.g., Piscataway Creek [Stephenson and Ferguson 1963] and Patawomeke on Potomac Creek in Stafford County [Blanton et al. 1999; Schmitt 1965]) and on the mid-Potomac (e.g., the Gore, Shepard Barracks, and Hughes sites) (Slattery and Woodward 1992).

The changes in cultural patterns observed throughout the Middle Atlantic region may have occurred in response to climatic changes. The Late Woodland corresponds to the Scandic and Recent climatic episodes. Stewart (1993:165) notes that the period between cal AD 1000 and 1200 may have been characterized by increased dryness, whereas cool-moist to cool-dry conditions prevailed between AD 1300 and 1800 (the Little Ice Age). Climatic changes may have resulted in decreased agricultural productivity and a concurrent increase in the availability of game animals (Gardner 1986:88; Walker and Miller 1992). A greater reliance on hunting may have aggravated competition for hunting territories, but, more importantly, the increasing population and reduced agricultural productivity would have exacerbated competition for arable land (Custer 1986:135-136). On the Northern Neck, it seems that the initial response to arid conditions and concomitant introduction of agriculture,

around AD 900 to 1000, was abandonment of the large, late Middle Woodland villages. Large villages were not occupied again until AD 1300 (Potter 1993:142).

The dramatic increase in the number of small villages, and the deep cultural deposits and numerous storage pits found at these sites, suggests that Late Woodland populations were not only sedentary but were expanding both spatially and in absolute numbers. In response to population growth, establishment of sedentary villages, and availability of food surpluses, more complex sociopolitical structures developed during the period. Thus, the middle Late Woodland period (around AD 1300) is characterized by the emergence, or in some cases the reappearance, of ranked societies. These ranked societies developed into the complex tribes and chiefdoms encountered by the Europeans in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries (Potter 1993; Turner 1976).

In the Piedmont Potomac, two Late Woodland phases are recognized, based primarily on ceramic traditions: Shepard ware (ad 1000 to 1300) and Potomac Creek ware (ad 1300 to 1600). It is likely that Potomac Creek ceramics evolved from Shepard ware (Potter 1993:126-137). Archeological sites dating to circa ad 1000 to 1300 and containing appliqué-collared, Shepard cordmarked pottery have been attributed to the Montgomery complex (Slattery and Woodward 1992). Unlike the later Potomac Creek complex, which occurs in both the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions of the Potomac and Rappahannock drainages, the Montgomery complex is confined to the Piedmont region of the Potomac basin (Potter 1993:126). Diagnostic artifacts of the Montgomery complex include Shepard ceramics, Levanna triangular projectile points, and obtuse-angle clay smoking pipes with dentate or incised designs (Kavanagh 1982:70; Potter 1993:126; Slattery and Woodward 1992). The population that produced these ceramics was dispersed over the landscape in small hamlets or villages, and sites were situated on floodplains and terraces of higher order streams (Potter 1993:126-127; Stewart 1993:171). The layout of villages is not well known; Potter (1993:126-127) suggests that houses were circular and associated with a central plaza. Montgomery complex ceramics appear to be related to the Owasco ceramic tradition of New York and Shenks Ferry ceramics of Pennsylvania (Kavanagh 1982; Potter 1993; Stewart 1993). Owasco influence appears in the Piedmont Potomac circa ad 1150 and lasts for approximately 200 years (Slattery and Woodward 1992:157).

By about ad 1300, the people of the Montgomery complex came under more pressure from groups located to the west in the Ridge and Valley and Plateau portions of the Potomac basin. Schmitt (1952), Potter (1993:126-130), Gardner (1986:88), Stewart (1993:171), and others have suggested that some of the population of the Montgomery complex migrated to the Inner Coastal Plain of the Potomac, where typical collared ware has been found in the lower levels of the Patawomeke (Potomac Creek) midden (Schmitt 1965; Slattery and Woodward 1992:157). Potter (1993:137) infers that the lack of arable land between Seneca Creek, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., may have put increasing pressure on people of the Montgomery complex to migrate. Around ad 1350 in the Piedmont Potomac, ceramics of the Montgomery complex were replaced by limestone-tempered Page cordmarked ware of the Mason Island complex (Slattery and Woodward 1992:158). This complex, which appears related to the Monongahela complex of western Pennsylvania, spread down the Shenandoah Valley and into the Piedmont Potomac (the type site is in Loudoun County). By AD 1500, a new culture known as the Luray focus, which made shell-tempered Keyser ceramics similar to later Monongahela wares, had appeared in that area.

At several sites, including Patawomeke, it can be demonstrated that the Algonquian-speaking groups encountered by English explorer John Smith along the lower Potomac in 1608 were direct descendants of the Late Woodland people who made Potomac Creek pottery. These groups included the Piscataway and, probably, the Tauxenent (also called Taux and Doegs) (Potter 1993). Given the evident similarity of Potomac Creek ware to Owasco ceramics (Blanton et al. 1999), which are invariably attributed to Proto-Iroquoian speakers, this linguistic affiliation is an unresolved paradox. The makers of Potomac Creek pottery were intruders; the local Late Woodland people of the Coastal Plain, who were also Algonquian speakers, continued to make

Rappahannock pottery. This is a shell-tempered, fabric-impressed, sometimes incised ware that is closely related to the ceramics made by coastal Algonquians from North Carolina to New England between AD 900 and 1600.

Archeological testing of sites located just east of Chain Bridge Road (Fiedel et al. 2005) found numerous sherds of Rappahannock Fabric Impressed and Incised wares. These pottery types were also present, along with smaller amounts of Shepard and Potomac Creek ceramics, on the Virginia side of the Potomac at the Gulf Branch Site (44AR5) (Johnson 2001). A minor quantity of Rappahannock pottery was found at the Accokeek Creek site, opposite Mount Vernon, but it was far outnumbered there by Potomac Creek sherds (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963). It is remarkable to find a concentration of Coastal Plain-related pottery at the Fall Line; perhaps this simply represents a temporal phase preceding the expansion of the Potomac Creek complex. This inference is supported by a set of early radiocarbon dates on residue samples from Townsend/Rappahannock sherds excavated at the Whitehurst Freeway sites. These range from as early as cal AD 600 to as late as cal AD 1200 (Knepper et al. 2006).

3.2.2 Historic Contact, Colonial Settlement, and Early Development of Southwest Washington

Spanish sea pilots may have discovered the Chesapeake in the 1520s or 1530s. In 1560, a Spanish exploring party in the bay kidnapped a high-status Indian youth they called Don Luis. Ostensibly converted to Catholicism, he returned to his homeland, called Ajacan, to guide a small party of Spanish Jesuits in 1570. The location of the short-lived Jesuit mission is unknown. Although some have speculated that it might have been in the vicinity of Aquia Creek, a location near the mouth of the James or Chickahominy is more likely. In any case, Don Luis soon reverted to his original culture and arranged the murder of the Jesuits, which ended Spanish colonization efforts in this area. In the 1580s, an English attempt to plant a colony at Roanoke, on the North Carolina coast, failed. Their colony at Jamestown, established in 1607, proved more successful.

In 1608, Captain John Smith explored the Potomac as far as the falls. His map (Smith 1624) shows the Indian town of Nacotchtanck, on the east side of the Anacostia. That river's name is actually an English corruption of the town's Algonquian name. Beyond Nacotchtanck, Smith observed and later depicted the river bank, including an inlet that is probably the mouth of Rock Creek; however, he saw no further native settlements. Surveys for the C&O Canal (Fiedel et al. 2005), like previous work, have yielded no evidence that Late Woodland villages along the Potomac, west of the falls, were occupied after about 1500. The region seems to have been abandoned; whether this was caused by European diseases, pressure from aggressive Iroquoian tribes, or climate change during the Little Ice Age remains to be determined.

Smith's map shows no village at the mouth of Rock Creek, despite the archeological evidence of Late Woodland occupation (Glumac et al. 1993; Knepper et al. 2006; Smith 1624). In 1632, fur trader Henry Fleet sailed up the Potomac with the intent of trading with the Massawomeckes, powerful enemies of the coastal Algonquians. Smith had met raiding and trading parties of these people in the Chesapeake. They were reported to live somewhere to the northwest, much farther up the Potomac, beyond the falls, near a great inland sea. Fleet had heard of four chiefs' villages, called Tonhoga, Shaunetowa, Mosticum, and Usserahak. A persistent but apparently unfounded historical tradition alleges that Tonhoga or Tohoga was located at the mouth of Rock Creek, on the site of modern Georgetown; however, this idea seems to have arisen from a misreading of Fleet's journal. Fleet's expedition was first impeded by the Nacotchtancks, who wanted to protect their role as middlemen in the trade. By Fleet's account, his brother succeeded in contacting the Massawomeckes, but their enterprise was cut short by the arrival of Maryland officials who arrested him for unauthorized trading (Fiedel et al. 2008).

No more is heard of the mysterious Massawomeckes in Colonial records after 1635, a date that roughly coincides with the outbreak of a smallpox pandemic among Indians of the interior. Their demise may also have hastened the collapse of the Nacotchtancks. Their town seems to have been abandoned before 1673, when Augustine Herrman omitted it from his map (Herrman 1673) of the region. The Nacotchtancks had evidently moved in with their allies, the Piscataways. In June 1694, the “Anacostin King,” Quassapelagh, appeared with six Piscataway “Great Men” before a judicial council in St. Mary’s County to answer charges that they had murdered James Lysle, a settler in Charles County (Archives of Maryland 1694).

The departure of the Nacotchtancks left the Washington area open for British colonists, but the area was still a frontier zone in the late seventeenth century. Iroquois hunting and raiding parties were periodically reported in the vicinity of the falls on the Potomac, and a small fort was built by the Potomac Rangers in the vicinity of Fletcher’s Boathouse in 1692 (Fiedel et al. 2005). Given the insecurity of the area, it is unclear if the early patentees actually settled on their lands; it should be noted that Herrman’s map showed no colonists’ houses in the D.C. area in 1673.

Although the English began settling in Maryland in 1634, widespread fear of Indian attack deterred their settlement in the area of present-day Washington, D.C., until the late seventeenth century (Henley 1993:169-170). From that time until the 1790s, most of this area was bound up in several very large agricultural landholdings. Throughout the seventeenth century, the cultivation and export of tobacco dominated the economy and culture of colonial Maryland. Settlement was strongly influenced by the availability of soils suitable for growing tobacco and by the presence of many navigable waterways along which the cured crop could be transported. The resulting settlement pattern was one of dispersed holdings clustered along navigable stream courses. Market centers were few, for many producers shipped tobacco from their own wharves and landings to larger transshipment facilities nearby or directly to seagoing vessels. Although the planting of corn and wheat typically followed the initial planting of tobacco, and these crops, along with hogs and cattle, constituted the most important staples in the colonial diet, tobacco was the principal cash crop and also served as currency (Henley 1993:193).

Throughout the seventeenth century, the cultivation and export of tobacco dominated the socioeconomic structure of Colonial Maryland. Settlement was strongly influenced by the availability of soils suitable for growing tobacco and by the presence of many navigable waterways along which the cured crop could be transported. The resulting settlement pattern was one of dispersed holdings clustered along navigable stream courses. Market centers were few, for many producers shipped tobacco from their own wharves and landings to larger transshipment facilities nearby or directly to seagoing vessels. Corn and wheat typically followed the initial planting of tobacco, and constituted, along with hogs and cattle, the most important staples in the Colonial diet, but tobacco was the principal cash crop and also served as currency (Henley 1993:183-184).

Tobacco cultivation also produced a pattern of “transitory habitation” within landholdings, as owners dispatched laborers to outlying “quarters” of their plantations and also shifted their own homesites within the holding according to the agricultural cycle (Henley 1993:193). Plantation buildings—usually including a dwelling house and surrounding outbuildings for cooking, cleaning, food storage, and the housing of servants and/or livestock—typically were small, crude, impermanent structures, wood-framed or built of logs. The farms between the Potomac and Anacostia rivers were probably characterized by this type of architecture from the seventeenth century through the end of the eighteenth century, although as time passed, dwelling houses probably became progressively larger and more permanent.

The CA and ROB parcels, along with much of the entire Southwest D.C., are both within a colonial patent known as Cerne Abbey Manor, which was owned by Notley Young at the time of the founding of the City of Washington. In 1663 George Thompson patented 1,800 acres of land in Charles County, Maryland, the first

patent granted in the region. The acreage comprised what are now Capitol Hill and all of Southwest D.C. in tracts patented as “Duddingtons Pasture,” “Duddington Mannor,” and “New Troy” as well as tracts on the east side of the Anacostia River (Downing 1917:1). In 1670, Thompson leased his holdings for 1,000 years to Thomas Notley, an attorney, land agent, and Deputy-Governor of Maryland from 1676-79. Notley combined the three tracts into one holding which he named “Cerne Abbey Manor” in 1671 (Moore and McNett 1992:78). Table 3-4 outlines the chain of title for the property through its sale to the City of Washington.

Table 3-4: Chain of Title for Cotton Annex and ROB Parcels

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Acres	Source	Notes
1663	Proprietor of Maryland	George Thompson	300	6/173 ^a	Patented as Duddingtons Pasture
1663	Proprietor of Maryland	George Thompson	1000	6/172	Patented as Duddington Mannor
1671	George Thompson	Thomas Notley	1800	16/441 ^a	Patented as Cerne Abbey Manor
1669	Thomas Notley	Notley Rozier		10/7 ^d	Bequeathed Cerne Abbey Manor
1716		Notley Rozier	1356	FF 7/59 and PL 4/96 ^a	Patented as Duddington Mannor
1727	Notley Rozier	Ann Rozier (Ann Rozier Carroll Young)		79/224	Bequeathed Duddington Manor ^d
1761	Ann Young	Notley Young	400	RR 190 ^b	Deed notes a manor house on the land
1797	Notley Young & DC Commissioners	Notley Young		DC Surveyors Office	Square 325
1797	Notley Young & DC Commissioners	Notley Young		DC Surveyors Office	Square 326
1797	Notley Young & DC Commissioners	Notley Young		DC Surveyors Office	Square 410
1797	Notley Young & DC Commissioners	Deeds of Trust		DC Surveyors Office	Square 434

^a Patent Record

^b Prince George's County, Maryland Deed Books

^c Washington, D.C. Land Records

^d Maryland Probate Records, Prerogative Court

Thomas Notley left his estate to his godson, Notley Rozier,³ who renamed the land Duddington Manor in 1716. Rozier's daughter, Ann Rozier, inherited the property after his death. Ann married twice, first to Daniel Carroll (son of Charles Carroll, the first governor of Maryland) with whom she had one son, Charles Carroll. After Daniel's death, Ann remarried to Colonel Benjamin Young and had Notley Young (Moore and McNett 1992:78).

In 1760, Ann divided Duddington Manor between her two sons. The elder, Charles Carroll, received the majority of the estate, including the future location of the capitol, Duddington Manor, and Duddington Pasture. Notley Young received 400 acres of Duddington Pasture along the Potomac River. The land was deeded on the condition that Notley allow Ann to continue living in the house (located on what is now G Street between 9th and 10th streets SW) until her death and pay the sum of 50 pounds sterling yearly. He was bequeathed 21 slaves and all of the stock of cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs on the property in 1764 for the nominal sum of five pounds sterling (Prince Georges County Land Records TT 217:1764). Notley Young became one of the wealthiest men in what would become the District of Columbia and was the city's largest slaveholder, owning 265 slaves in 1790 (Figure 3.1). The plantation seat and slave quarters were located near the Banneker Overlook site.

During the creation of the new federal city, Young, like other land owners, was persuaded to convey land within the city limits to the United States. Owners were paid nothing for land set aside for public buildings, reservations, and streets. Of the remaining land, half the lots



Figure 3.1: Sketch of Washington in Embryo, 1792, detail (Source: Toner 1874)

³ Also spelled Rosier.

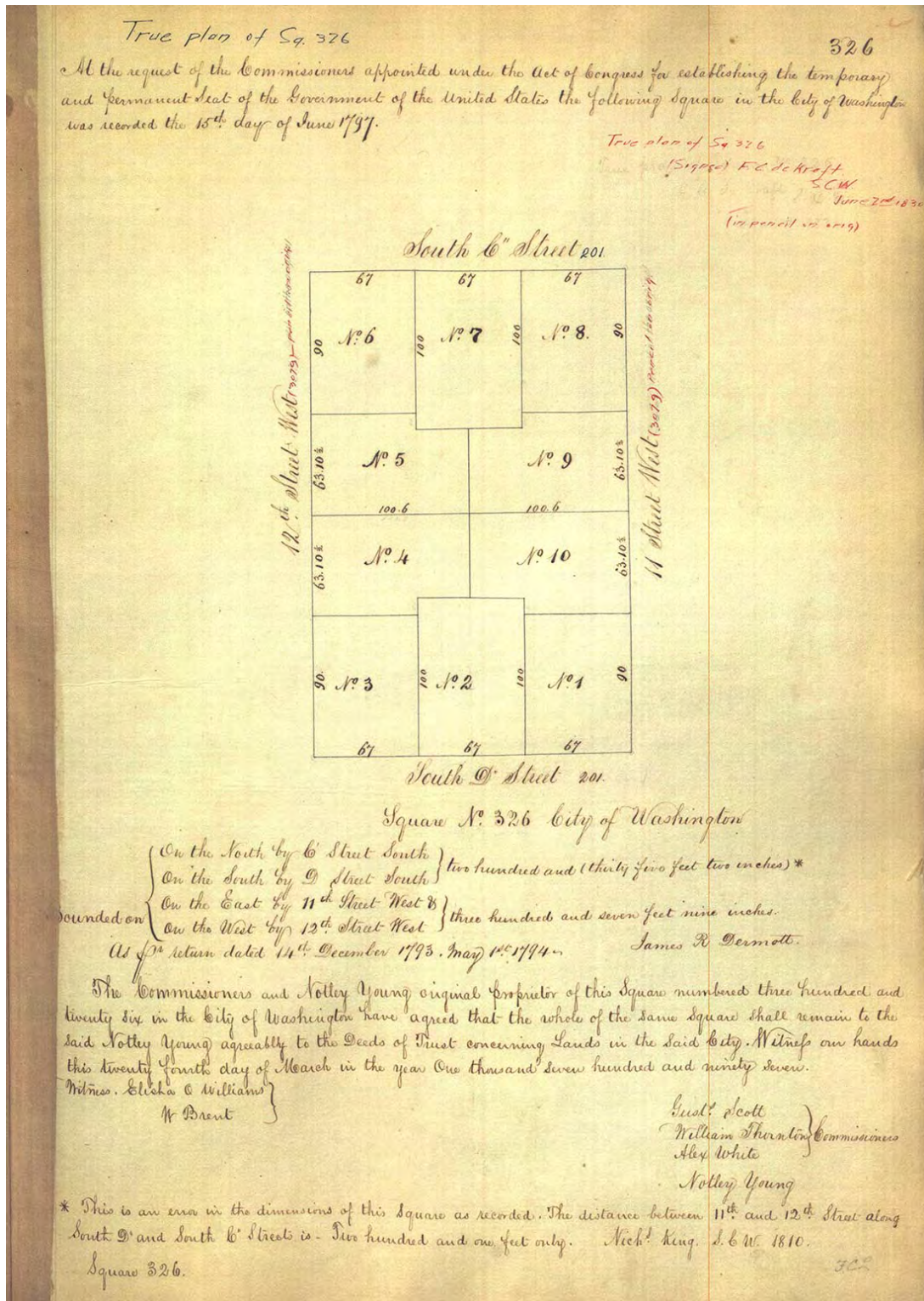


Figure 3.2: 1797 Subdivision of Square 326 (Source: D.C. Office of the Surveyor 1797a)

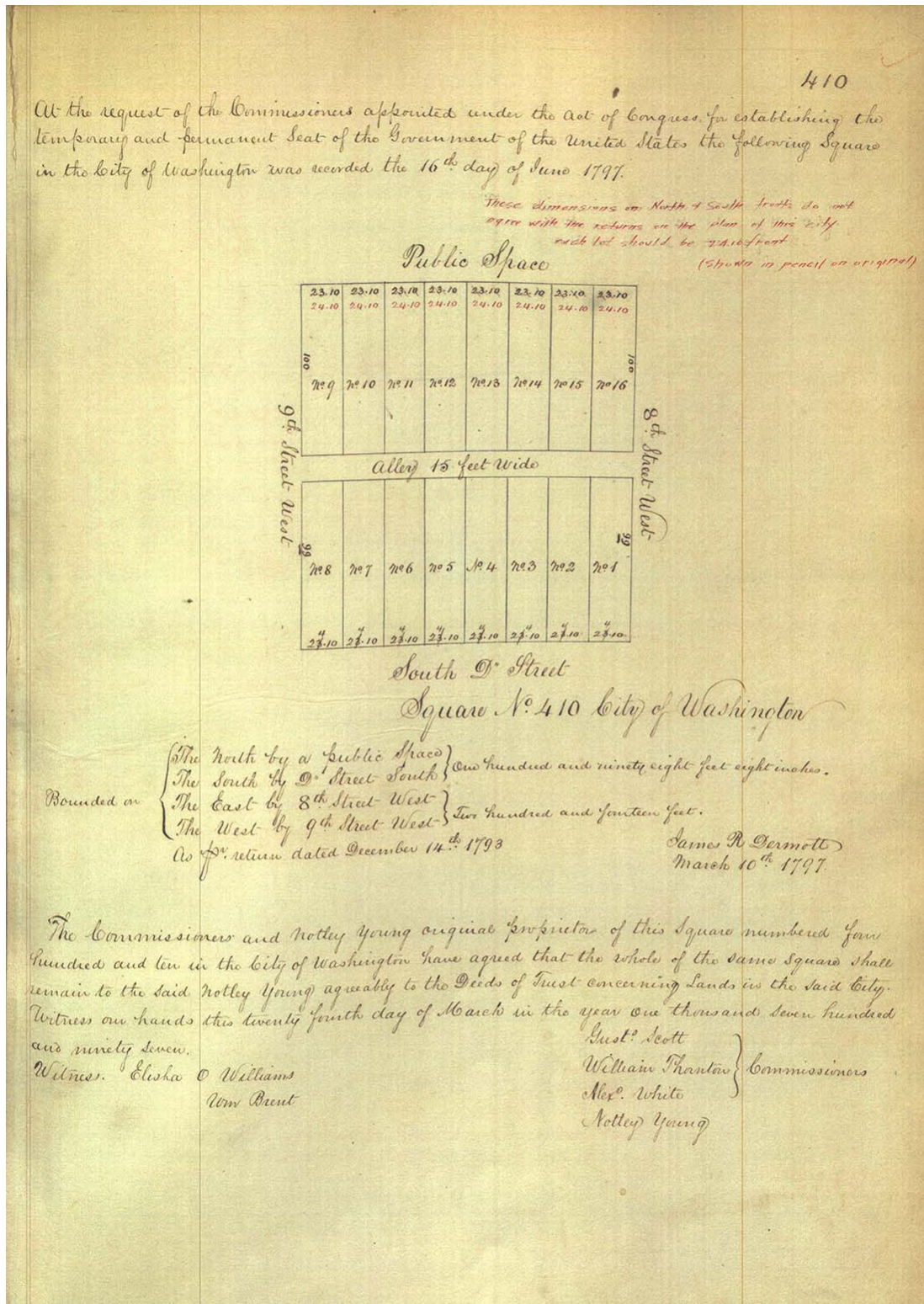


Figure 3.3: 1797 Subdivision of Square 410 (Source: D.C. Office of the Surveyor 1797b)

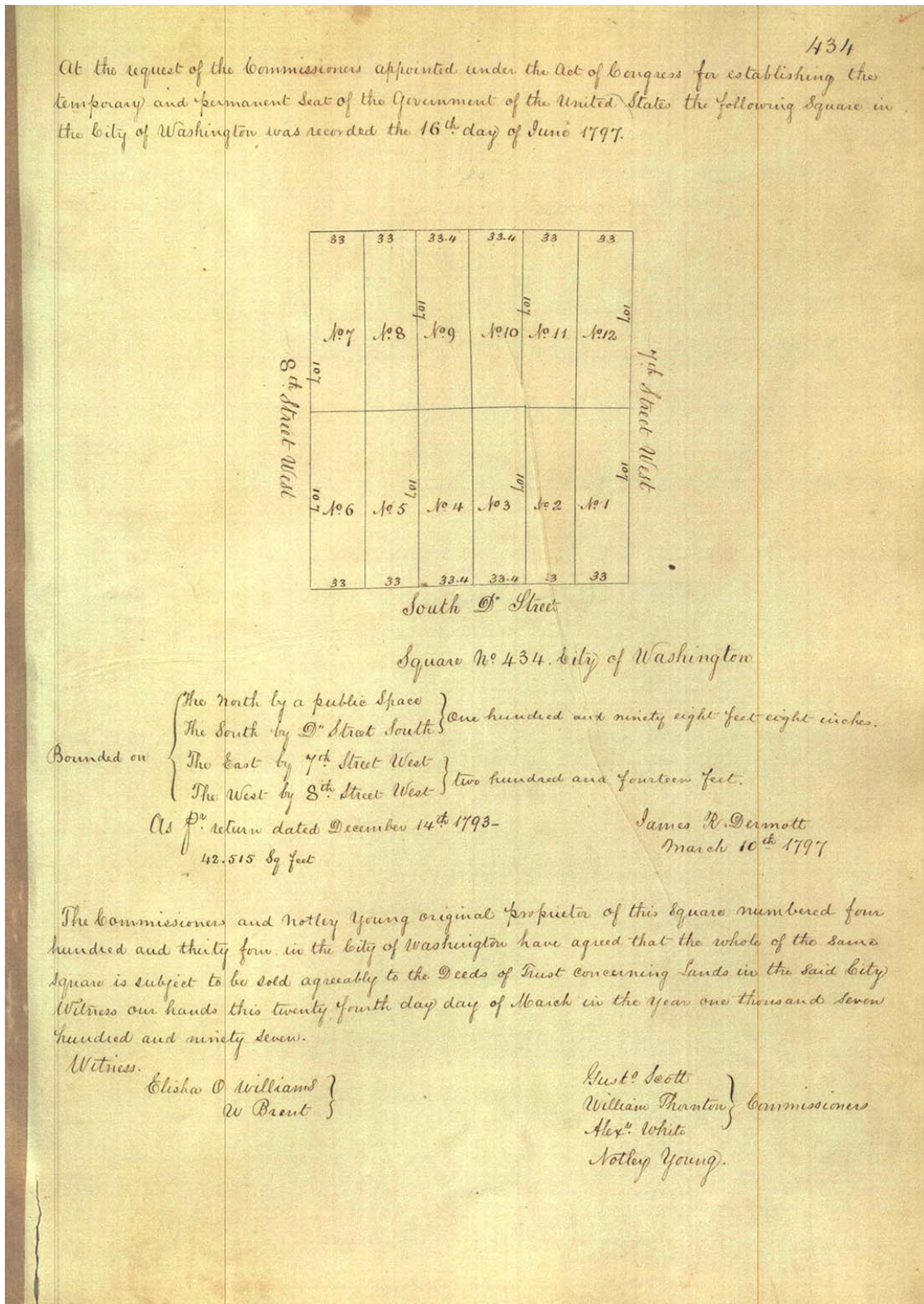


Figure 3.4: 1797 Subdivision of Square 434 (Source: D.C. Office of the Surveyor 1797c)

were to return to the original proprietor and the other half were sold to the United States for about \$67 an acre. Square 434 (part of the ROB property) was sold to the government in 1797; Squares 326 (CA parcel) and 410 (part of the ROB property) remained under Young's ownership. Square 326 was subdivided into 10 lots; 410 into 16 lots with a 15-foot central alley running east-west; and Square 434 divided into 12 lots (Figures 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4). While the subdivisions of these squares changed from their original configurations, the overall sizes of the squares remained constant. Square 326 measured 201' east-west by 307' 9" north-south. Squares 410 and 434 were both 198' 8" east-west by 214" north-south.⁴

What is now Reservation 113 was one of 15 open spaces formed by the intersection of orthogonal streets and two diagonal avenues created under Pierre Charles L'Enfant's plan for the District of Columbia (L'Enfant 1791). The square at the intersection of Maryland and Virginia avenues was labeled as No. 3.⁵ L'Enfant envisioned that these spaces would be divided, one for each state in the union to improve. He believed that the city would develop more rapidly if each state participated in its improvement, and the squares, which would be named for the states, would help the new capital city reflect the country it represented (Barthold 1993:4-5). Andrew Ellicott's plan for the city, created from notes and his own memory, contained a few minor changes, one of which was the removal of the 15 numbered squares to be improved by states or suggestions for improvement of open spaces (Barthold 1993:6-7). Without any plan for these spaces, many of them remained unimproved and unmarked on maps and plans of the city. Several squares in the more developed area of northwest Washington became parks during the first half of the nineteenth century, but in Southwest D.C. they were almost completely undeveloped, as were Squares 326, 410, and 434.

In December 1830, a plan was recorded with a new subdivision plan for Square 326 (Figure 3.5). The new subdivision created 24 lots with inverted T-shaped 10-foot perpendicular alleys (Forsyth 1856:13). Square 326, however, remained undeveloped through the middle of the nineteenth century.

During the early 1850s, the first trains were allowed to run into the limits of Washington City. During the 17 years prior, passengers and freight disembarked from the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad trains outside the city limits and were taken via horse drawn cars into the city. Finally, in 1852 the B&O constructed a depot at New Jersey Avenue and C Street, NW. As the only railroad in the city, the B&O had a monopoly over rail commerce in the city; businessmen soon began seeking out a competing railroad to connect the city to points west and south. Establishing a link to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in Virginia was fraught with problems given that any line constructed would require a Potomac River crossing. Congress became involved in a heated debate over use of Long Bridge⁶ and city streets. After the Alexandria and Washington Railroad was chartered in 1854, Congress agreed to allow Washington City to determine the location of the tracks so long as they did not run on Pennsylvania Avenue. Congress remained divided over the use of the bridge, even temporarily, and any decision about Long Bridge's use was postponed.

When Congress reconvened in December 1855, tracks had been laid from the foot of Long Bridge along Maryland Avenue to the foot of Capitol Hill, then north along 1st Street and across Pennsylvania Avenue to the B&O Depot at New Jersey Avenue. Irrate Congressmen cited the prohibition of tracks on Pennsylvania Avenue as one of many grievances with the line's location that stalled operation of the line within the city. The railroad

⁴ Minor errors in the dimensions of the lots as recorded by Dermot in 1797 were later corrected by Nicholas King in 1810; dimensions given in the text correspond to those established by King.

⁵ The square at the intersection of Maryland and Virginia avenues should not be confused with what eventually became Reservation No. 3, the Washington Monument Grounds. On L'Enfant's 1791 plan, the larger reservations were assigned the letters A through M; the open squares were assigned numbers 1 to 15.

⁶ Long Bridge crossed the Potomac River from Virginia and entered Washington at the foot of Maryland Avenue.

opened the section from Alexandria to the south end of Long Bridge in 1856, but continued disagreement over the Washington alignment caused the company to default on its bond payments in 1858. While Congress authorized the Commissioner of Public Buildings to remove tracks that ran along 1st Street fronting the Capitol, lack of funds left the tracks untouched until the Civil War (Green 1962:194-197).

By 1856, Southwest D.C. had begun to develop, although entire squares remained empty, including Squares 326 (CA) and 410 (ROB). Many of the lots on Square 434 (ROB) had been subdivided and improved with buildings (Figure 3.6).

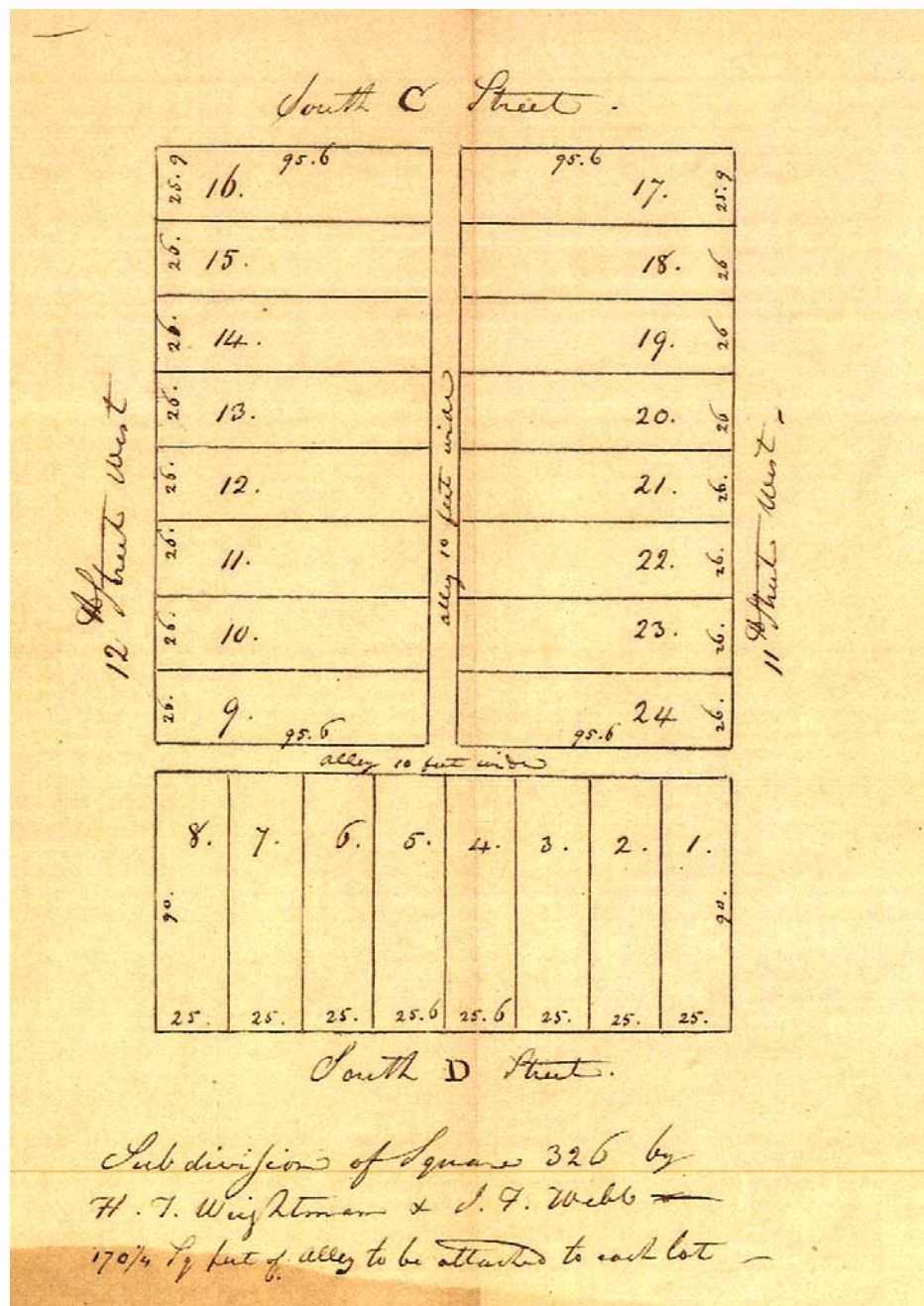


Figure 3.5: 1830 Subdivision of Square 326 (Source: Forsyth 1856)



Figure 3.6: Detail of Map of Washington City, 1857 (Source: Boschke 1857)

Once the Civil War began, the U.S. army was in need of a way to ship materiel to troops in northern Virginia. The Alexandria and Washington Railroad tracks were put to use by the government, connected to Virginia by a trestle constructed across the Potomac just below Long Bridge. In addition to government operations, in 1863 the company was allowed to run its trains along the tracks to the B&O depot. More than 30,000 cars passed over the tracks during the war (Green 1962:262-263). By 1862, the Maryland Avenue Depot had been established (*Baltimore Sun* 1862). The depot consisted of a one-story wood-frame freight building along the south side of Maryland Avenue between 9th and 10th streets, SW (Square 386); a wood-frame engine house at the northwest corner of Square 410; and an addition building at the east side of Square 385. A turntable was located several blocks west of the other buildings, on the west side of the intersection of Maryland Avenue, D Street, and 12th Street (Square 298) (Figure 3.7). Figures 3.8 and 3.9 illustrate Civil War-era views of the Maryland Avenue Depot. The Brady photo (Figure 3.9) shows that, other than the engine building on Square 410, it remained undeveloped. Some type of earthen enclosure was located to the south of the building, but its use is unclear. To the east, the west side of Square 434 was occupied by a large two-story masonry dwelling and enclosed by a fence.

Washington's population swelled during the Civil War as tides of soldiers poured into the city, first as troops answered the President's call for volunteers and later as casualties of the many battles in Virginia. In 1860, Washington City had a population of just over 60,000; months later more than 100,000 people lived or were stationed there. Noah Brooks, correspondent for the *Sacramento Union* during the Civil War, described Washington as a "military camp, a city of barracks and hospitals" (Brooks 1989:15). The Maryland Avenue depot was used to transport wounded soldiers to the many makeshift hospitals that had sprung up in the city since the war began. In August 1862, a *Baltimore Sun* correspondent reported the arrival of a train from Culpepper transporting sick and wounded soldiers from General Pope's army following the Battle of Cedar Mountain, noting that the "invalids were removed as fast as possible to the hospital in Armory square, being refreshed in the meantime through the kindness of the ladies in the vicinity" (*Baltimore Sun* 1862). In addition to Armory Square Hospital (on the Mall, roughly located on the current site of the National Air and Space Museum), at least two hospitals were located in the immediate vicinity of the depot: Island Hall Hospital at Virginia Avenue and 6th Street SW and Ryland Hospital at Ryland Chapel (D and 10th Streets SW) and Grace Church (D and 9th Streets SW) (Committee on Points of Historic Interest 1902).

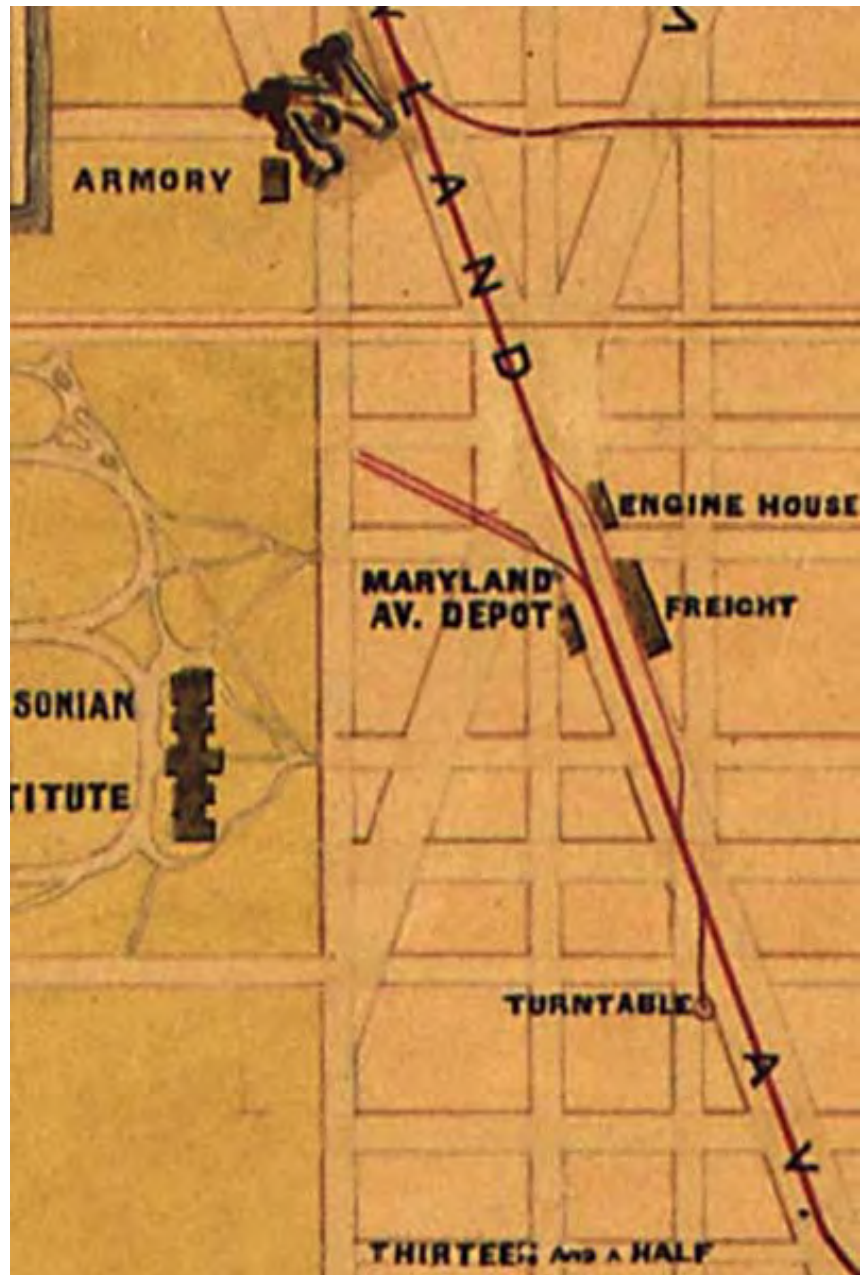


Figure 3.7: Detail of Washington & Alexandria Railroad Maryland Avenue Depot, 1865 (Source: Merrick 1865)



Figure 3.8: Maryland Avenue Depot, 1865 (Source: Russell 1865)

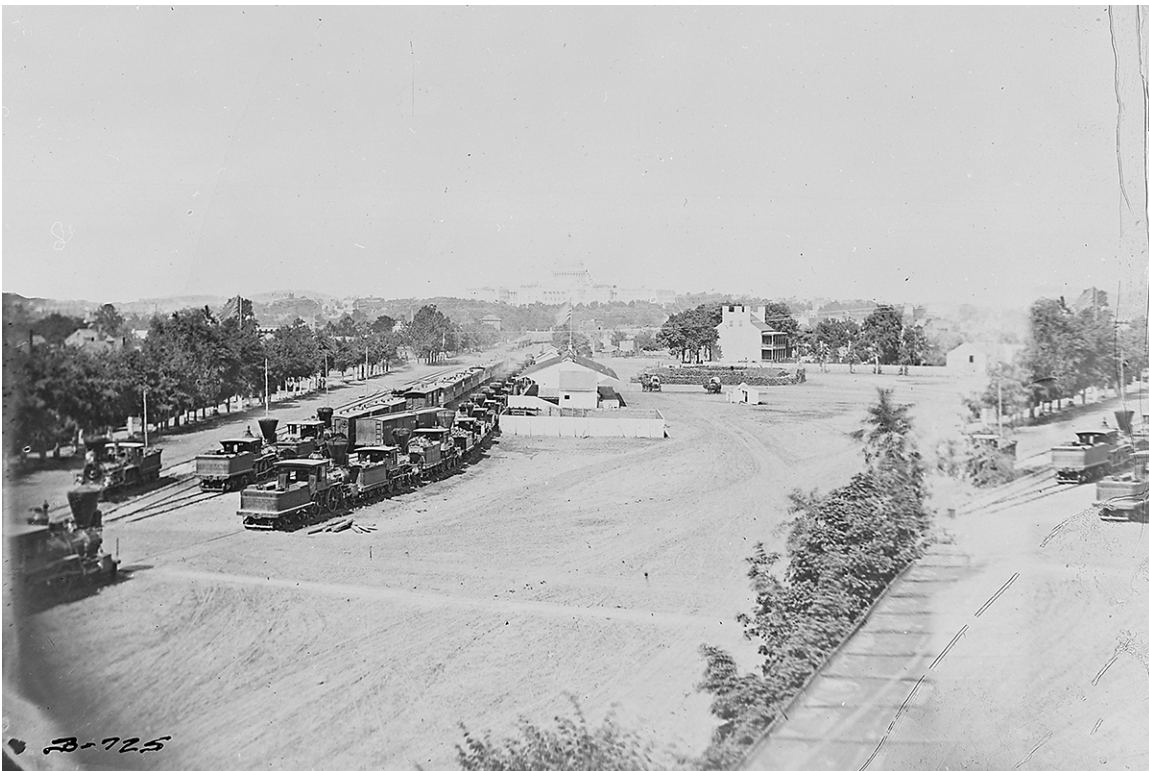


Figure 3.9: Photograph of Maryland Avenue Depot, Looking Northeast Toward the Capitol (Source: Brady ca. 1863-1865)

The government retained control of the trestle bridge across the Potomac until 1867. Eventually, in 1870 the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad obtained a grant to the right-of-way and trestle bridge. The newly formed company began to build a line into the city by way of a bridge over the Eastern Branch (Anacostia River) in 1868, and obtaining the now-defunct Alexandria and Washington Railroad tracts provided a connection with Virginia's railroads (Green 1962:296). Both lines connected with the new Baltimore & Potomac depot at 6th and B Streets, NW, at a wye (triangular) junction at 6th Street SW, Maryland Avenue SW, and Virginia Avenue SW, crossing Reservation 113. A freight station remained at the site of the Civil War freight building on Square 386, but the engine house on Square 410 had been removed by 1874 (Faehtz and Pratt 1874).

By 1874, Squares 326 and 410 remained unimproved. On Square 434, the large brick building at the northwest corner was identified as an academy (The Academy of the Sacred Heart) and valued at \$5,000. The remainder of the buildings, primarily brick, were valued between \$700 and \$1,800 (Faehtz and Pratt 1874). In 1876 the owner of Square 410, Charles B. Church, subdivided the south 63 feet of Lots 1-8 to create an additional 12 lots on which he constructed 12 brick houses. At the time that Church subdivided the lots, he created a 10-foot alley between Lots 1-8 and 17-28, though it wasn't recorded until 1880 (Church 1880; Bogue 1883).

Following the end of the Civil War, the city government turned its attention to various improvements that would beautify the city. Civil War correspondent Brooks described Washington as:

...the dirtiest and most ill-kept borough in the United States. It is impossible to describe the truly fearful condition of the streets; they are seas or canals of liquid mud, varying in depth from one to three feet, and possessing as geographical features, conglomerations of garbage, refuse and trash... (Brooks 1989:294).

Plans for improvements to the streets included reclamation of the numerous small parcels formed by street and avenue intersections under the L'Enfant plan. The boundaries of many of these smaller parcels had been indeterminate given the poor state of roadbeds for much of the nineteenth century. And many were being used by adjacent land owners or, in the case of Reservation 113, were part of a railroad right of way.

In 1864, Congress had passed legislation mandating the reclamation of these reservations by the federal government; the first survey, however, was not undertaken until 1871 (Barthold 1993:26-27). Orville Babcock, Superintending Engineer of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPB&G) published a list of reservations in 1872. The list included original reservations and about 80 parcels located at intersections, also referred to as reservations. The list did not include the square at the intersection of Maryland and Virginia avenues, likely because of its use as part of the Baltimore and Potomac (B&P) Railroad right of way (U.S. Congress, House of Representatives [House] 1872:1027-1030). In 1883, Col. A.F. Rockwell and surveyor William Forsyth identified all government-owned parcels and, for the first time, assigned reservation numbers. The reservation between 7th and 9th streets at the intersection of Virginia and Maryland Avenues was assigned number 101. It was described as containing two acres and was "vacant and unimproved; mainly occupied by the B&P Railroad Company, the tracks of which road run diagonally through the park" (House 1884:2356). The 1884 Sachse bird's eye view of the capital city shows the Reservation 101 as a green space lined with trees, most likely in an attempt to convey the recent city improvement campaign rather than an accurate depiction of the reservation (Sachse 1884).

The 1886 annual report of the OPB&G drew special attention to Reservation 101 because of its partial occupation by the B&P Railroad. The OPB&G proposed to remove the railroad track and return the reservation to its originally intended purpose as a public park. Attention was drawn to the reservation by property owners, as the area surrounding the park was then becoming more developed. The report called for the removal of at least one track, since a contemporary review of statutes found no law for the transfer of the Maryland Avenue right-of-way

from the Alexandria and Washington Railroad to the B&P Railroad, and there was only authority for one track through Reservation 101. It was proposed that, if the track running through the reservation across 7th Street into Maryland Avenue was removed, then two thirds of the reservation could be improved and separated from the railroad by a fence (House 1886:2081-2082). A plat accompanying the 1886 report (Figure 3.10) illustrates the profusion of B&P lines along Virginia and Maryland avenues, as well as the Washington and Georgetown Railroad streetcar lines along 7th Street, SW and the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway line to the north of Reservation 101 along C Street, SW.⁷

The city struggled with issues of public safety and urban aesthetics regarding railroads during the remainder of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, particularly grade crossings within the city where tracks crossed roads at street level. The situation was complicated by the deference with which many public officials and members of Congress held the railroads. Plans to relocate tracks and terminals, such as sinking or elevating tracks and building new terminals, could not muster sufficient congressional support, especially when railroads insisted that the public shoulder the majority of the cost of any improvements (Green 1962:52-53). In regard to the Southwest, most officials viewed it as primarily industrial, and any harm caused by the railroad was secondary to commercial gains. In an 1892 report supporting a bill to legalize sidings or turnouts already constructed by the B&P Railroad, Senator James McMillan expressed his views about the area that seemed to be generally held by law makers and public officials:

The relatively low and uniform elevation of South Washington, its character as a recipient to a considerable extent of the accumulation of sewage from the higher levels, and in particular its proximity to the Washington navy-yard channels, which constitute the harbor frontage, unmistakably indicate that it must as a rule be devoted to such industrial purposes as may be found needful and expedient, and its prosperity can only enhance with the development of trade and traffic.

For these reasons the disadvantages to South Washington due to the presences of the Baltimore and Potomac... are outweighed by considerations not only of general but also of local advantage; and if in individual cases damage has been wrought and personal loss and inconvenience imposed, it is simply the result, in great part, of natural laws and of the necessities of traffic and commerce, in the presence of which individual and separate interests must yield to the public need and welfare (U.S. Congress, Senate [Senate] 1892:3).

At least a portion of the squares within the study area were used for "industrial purposes;" by 1888 (Figure 3.11) the west half of Square 326 was occupied by the James F. Barbour Lumber Yard, and the northern two-thirds of Square 410 contained the Church and Stephenson Lumber Yard. However, much of the new construction during the late 1870s and 1880s appears to have been more substantial, two- and three-story brick construction. Church's 12 brick houses (built ca. 1876) were indicated to have been built with "French Roof," indicating an attention to Second Empire style popular during that time. By the late 1880s, the eastern half of Square 326 had also been improved with brick and frame two-story dwellings; those at the south end were also designed with mansard roof facades.

⁷ The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company was the first streetcar company in the District of Columbia. Lines ran from Georgetown to the Navy Yard and on 7th Street NW/SW and 14th Street NW. Original horse-drawn streetcars were switched to cable cars in 1890. The Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway line, also originally a horse-drawn streetcar, was colloquially known as the Belt Line (as shown on the 1886 map) or Belt Railway because it ran in a loop around downtown and the National Mall.

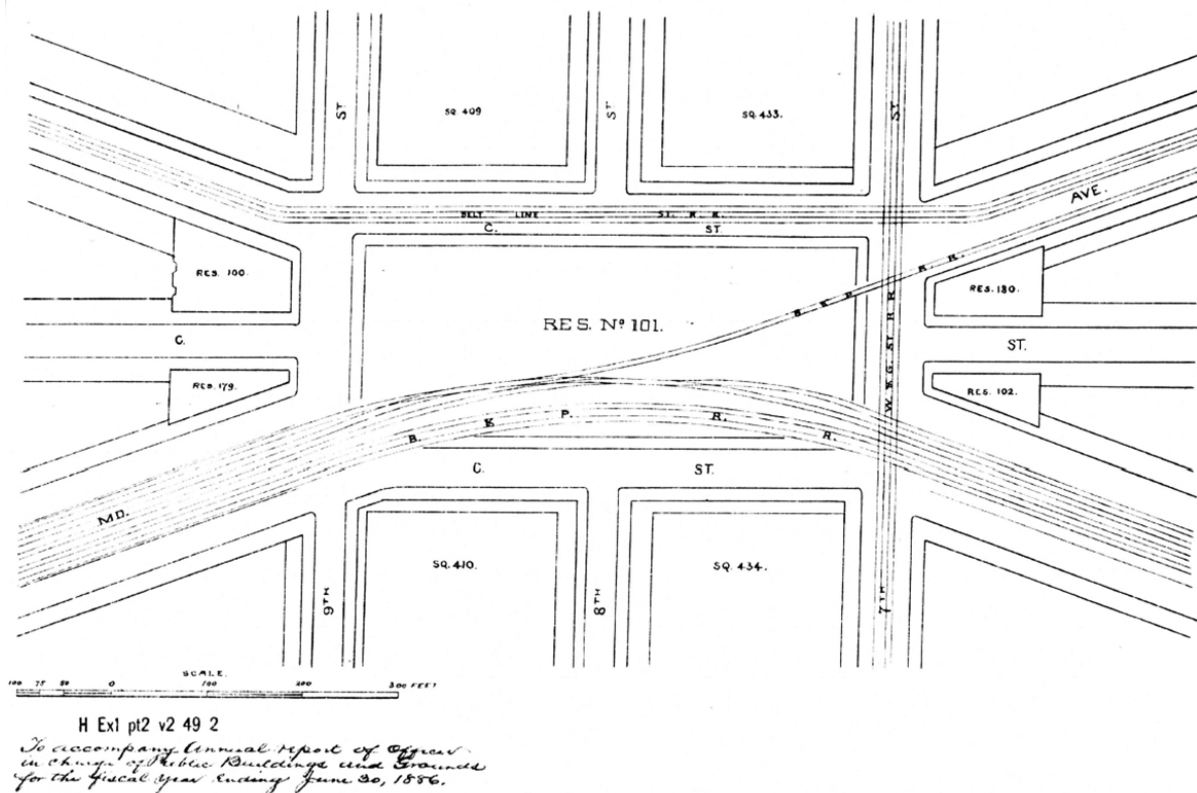


Figure 3.10: Reservation 101, 1886 (Source: House of Representatives 1886)

Reservation 101, which was renumbered as Reservation 113 in 1894, had been improved by the OPB&G despite its continued use by the railroad. In 1894, the Railroad occupied about one half of the park; the other half was enclosed with post-and-chain fence, was roughly graded, and sown with grass (House 1894:3305).

In 1901, a Senate Commission, known as the McMillan Commission, was formed to create a plan for the design of the city “as a work of civic art” that would be “a single, well-considered system” (Moore 1902:12). The plan included re-landscaping of the monumental core of the city, consolidating railways and alleviating grade crossings, slum clearance, design of municipal office buildings, and creation of a comprehensive recreation system. The Commission's plan for the Mall system expanded its area to include space between Maryland Avenue and the Potomac River on its south and between Pennsylvania and New York avenues to the north to create a “symmetrical, polygonal, or kite-shaped, figure” (Moore 1902:36). If realized, the plan would have required the taking of Square 326 for public use.

Funding was not appropriated by Congress for implementation of the McMillan Plan, but one of the earliest initiatives that was carried out in accordance with the plan was the removal of the Pennsylvania and Potomac (former B&P) Railroad from the Mall. With the removal of the train station from the Mall, tracks along Maryland Avenue east of Reservation 113 were removed, although those along Virginia Avenue and Maryland Avenue west of the reservation remained.

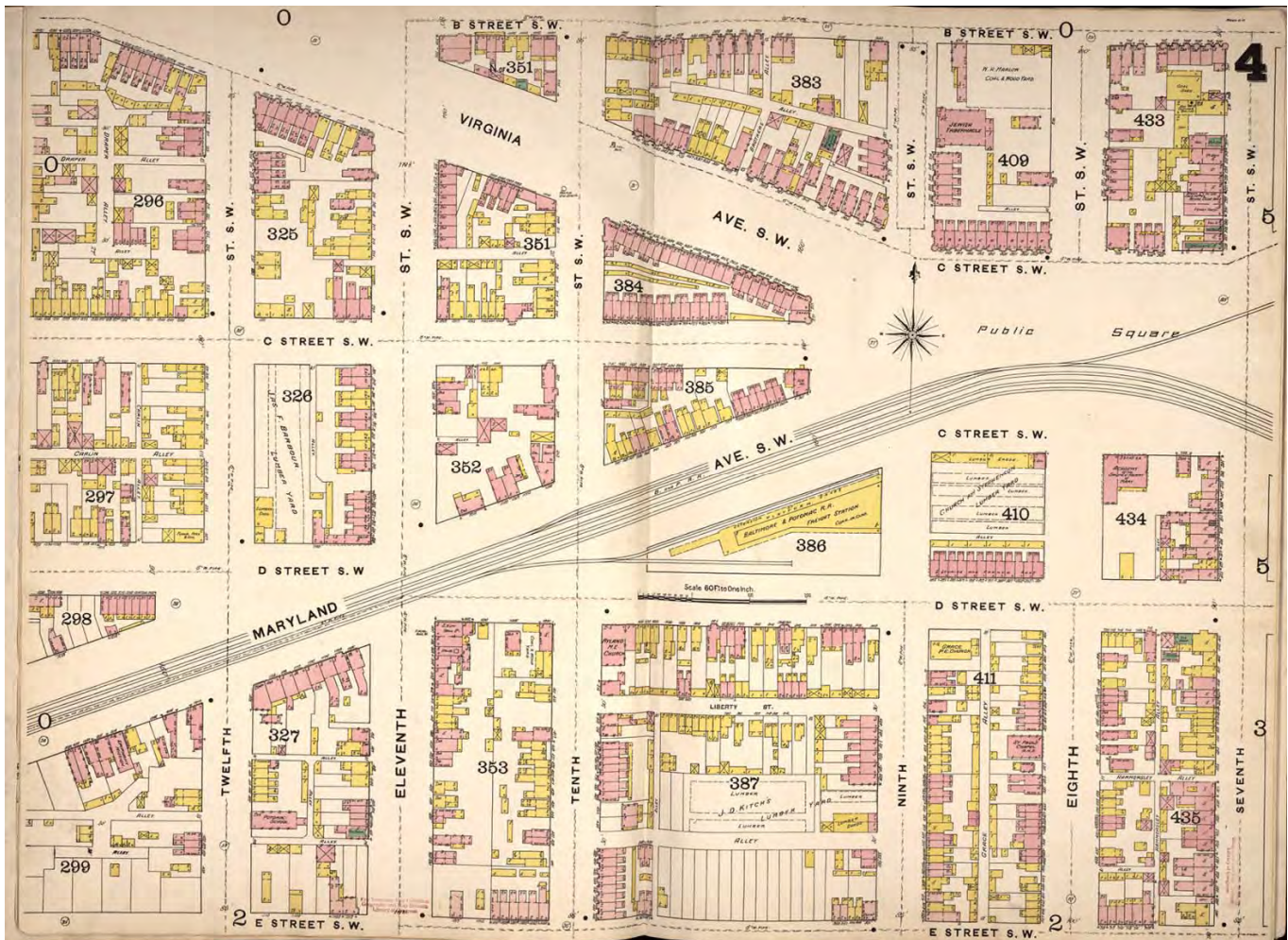


Figure 3.11: Cotton Annex and ROB Properties, 1888 (Source: Sanborn 1888)

In 1904, the Secretary of War granted a permit to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to lay four side tracks into Reservation 113 to accommodate the delivery of materials for the construction of the new Department of Agricultural and National Museum buildings. The company began laying tracks in 1905 and constructed a board fence around the reservation (House 1905:2654).

The area changed very little over the course of the first three decades of the twentieth century (Figures 3.12A and B, 3.13A and B, 3.14A and B, and 3.15A and B). The lumber yard at the southwest corner of Square 326 (at the corner of D and 12th streets SW) was gone by 1915 (Figure 3.14A). The entire west half of Square 326 remained vacant until a filling station was built at the southwest corner by 1928 (Figure 3.16).

Between 1900 and 1920, the demographics of the area remained consistent. Residents of these squares were almost exclusively white. Many were government employees such as clerks, plate printers, photographers, or stenographers. Other occupations included shipyard traffic manager, doctor, merchant grocer, railroad manager, store clerk, and bookkeeper. Most households were composed of nuclear families and a few immediate relatives such as in-laws or nieces and nephews. There were, however, several dwellings that housed lodgers, as many as seven in addition to immediate family (United States Bureau of the Census, 1900, 1920).

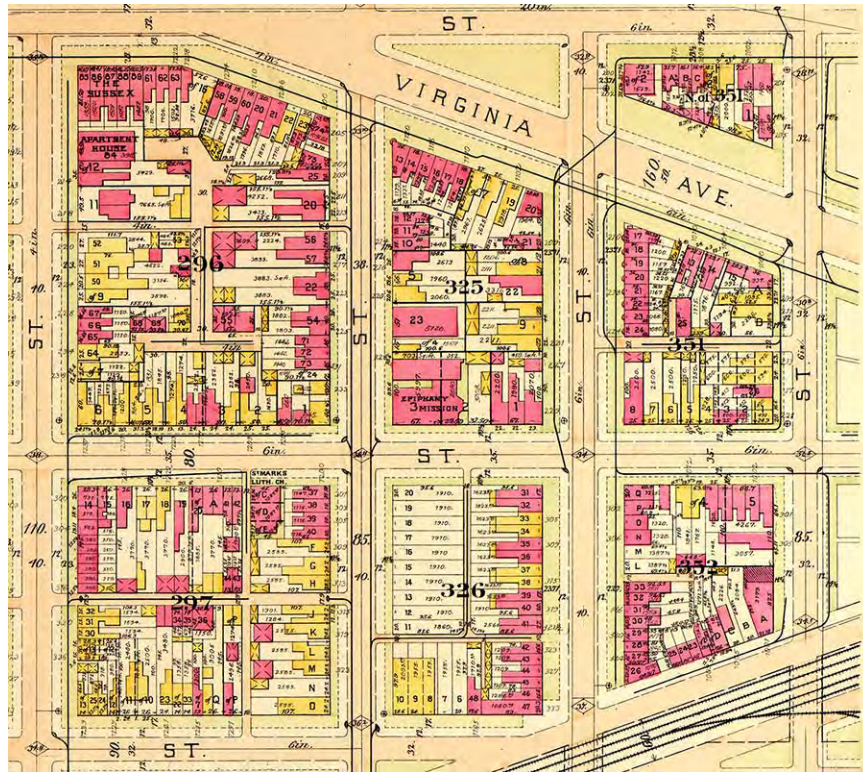


Figure 3.12A: 1903 Baist Map Showing Square 326 (Source: Baist 1903)

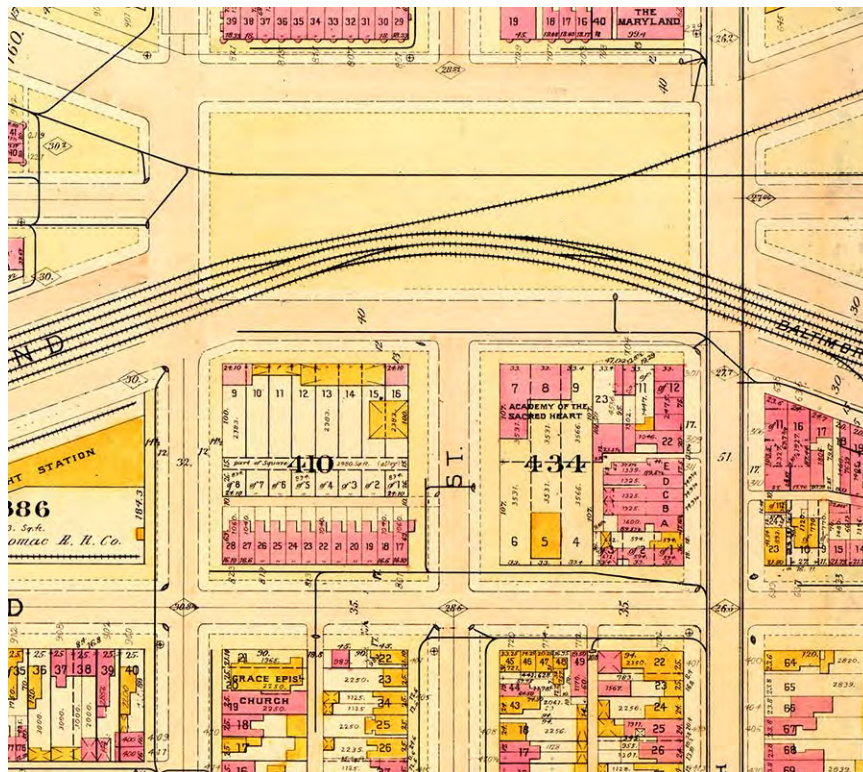


Figure 3.12B: 1903 Baist Map Showing Squares 410 and 434 (Source: Baist 1903)

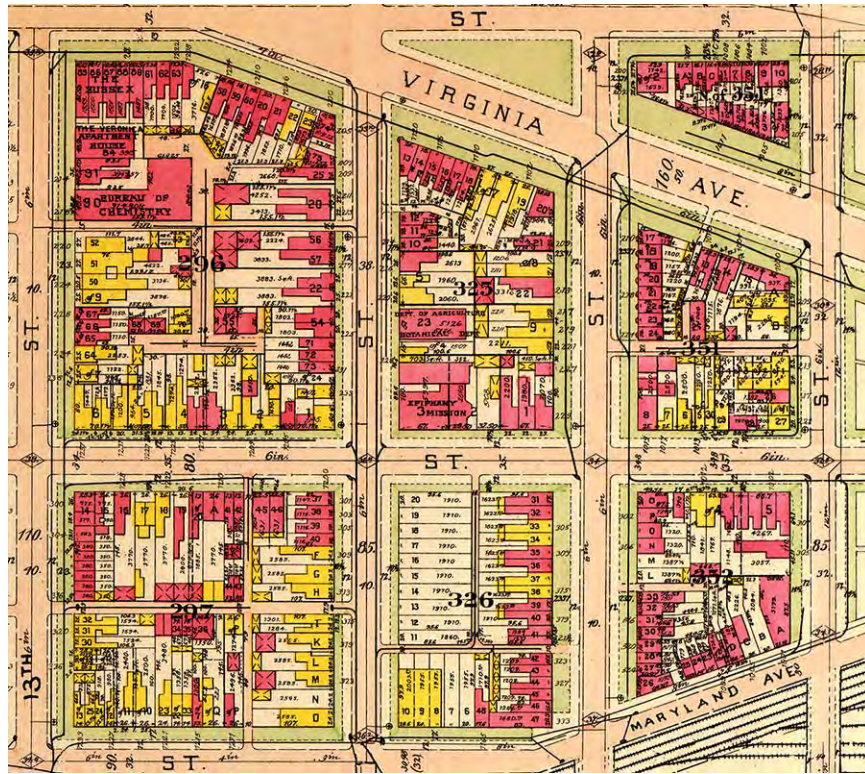


Figure 3.13A: 1909 Baist Map Showing Square 326 (Source: Baist 1909)

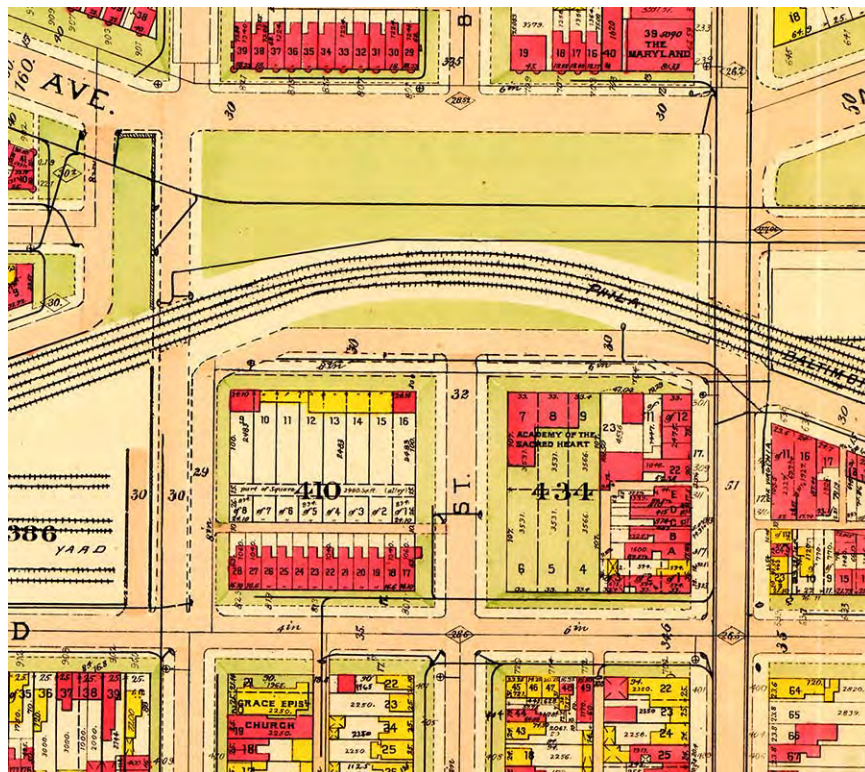


Figure 3.13B: 1909 Baist Map Showing Squares 410 and 434 (Source: Baist 1909)

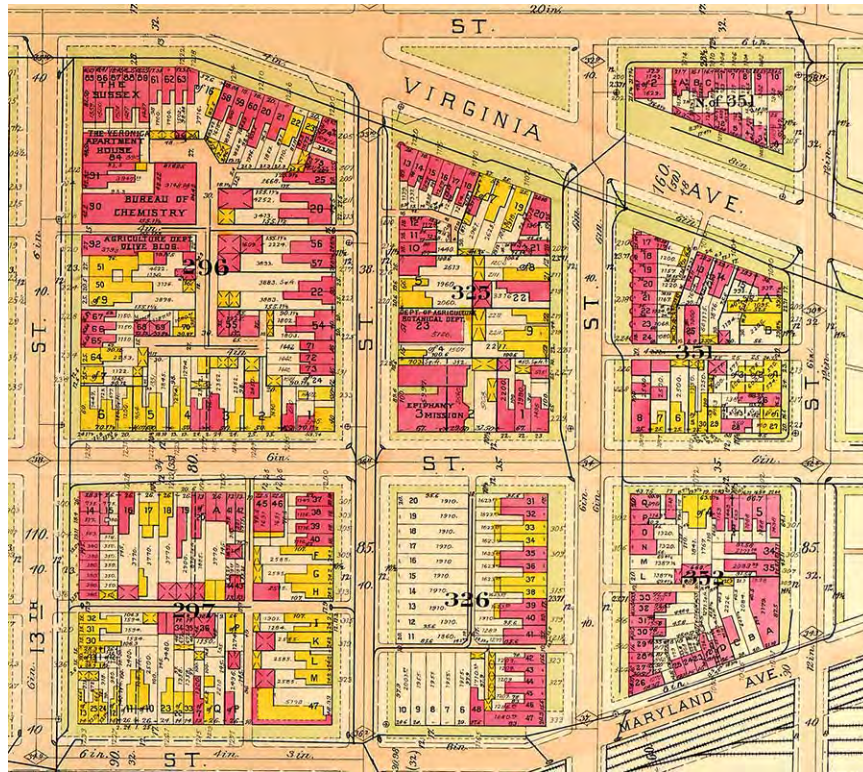


Figure 3.14A: 1915 Baist Map Showing Square 326 (Source: Baist 1915)

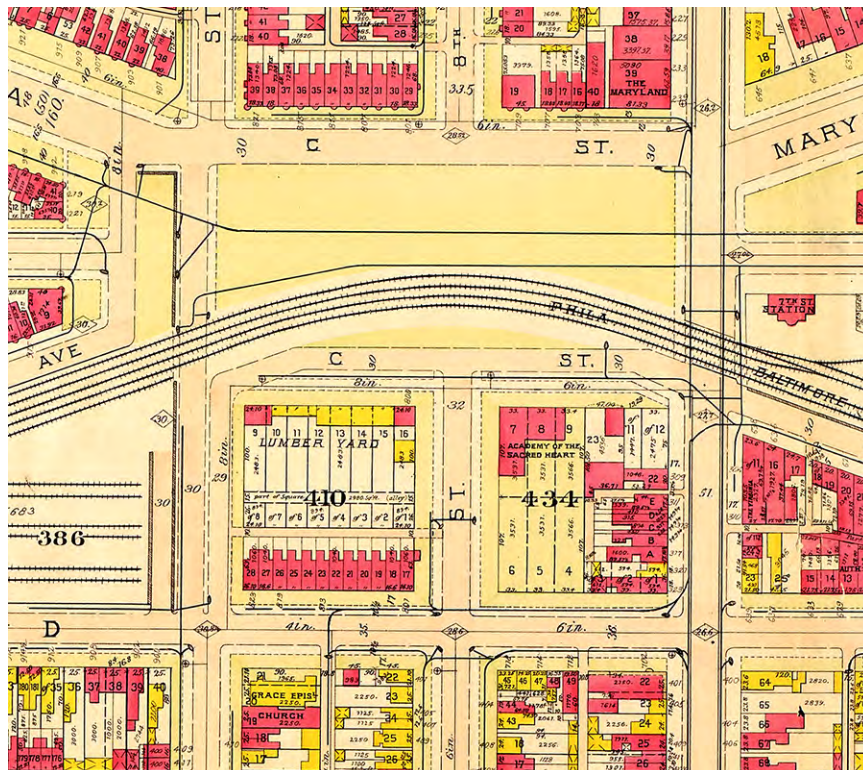


Figure 3.14B: 1915 Baist Map Showing Squares 410 and 434 (Source: Baist 1915)

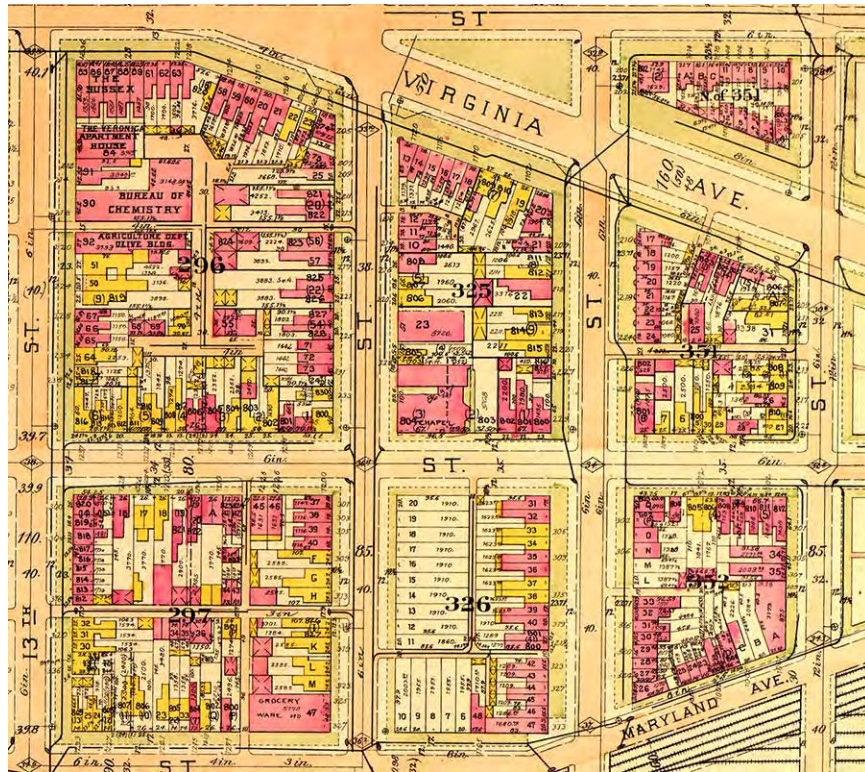


Figure 3.15A: 1921 Baist Map Showing Square 326 (Source: Baist 1921)

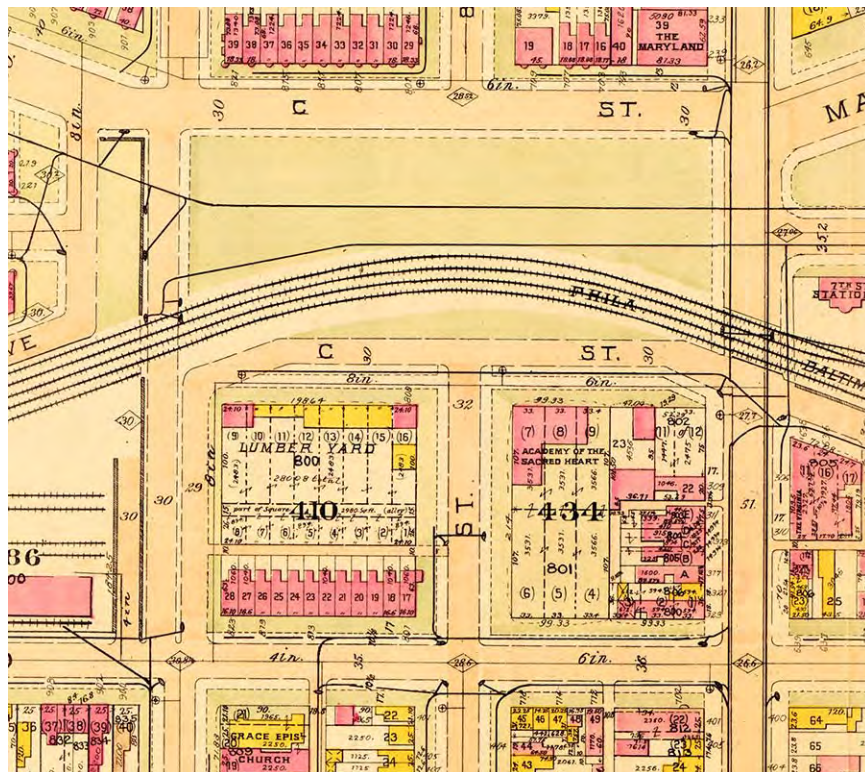


Figure 3.15B: 1921 Baist Map Showing Squares 410 and 434 (Source: Baist 1921)

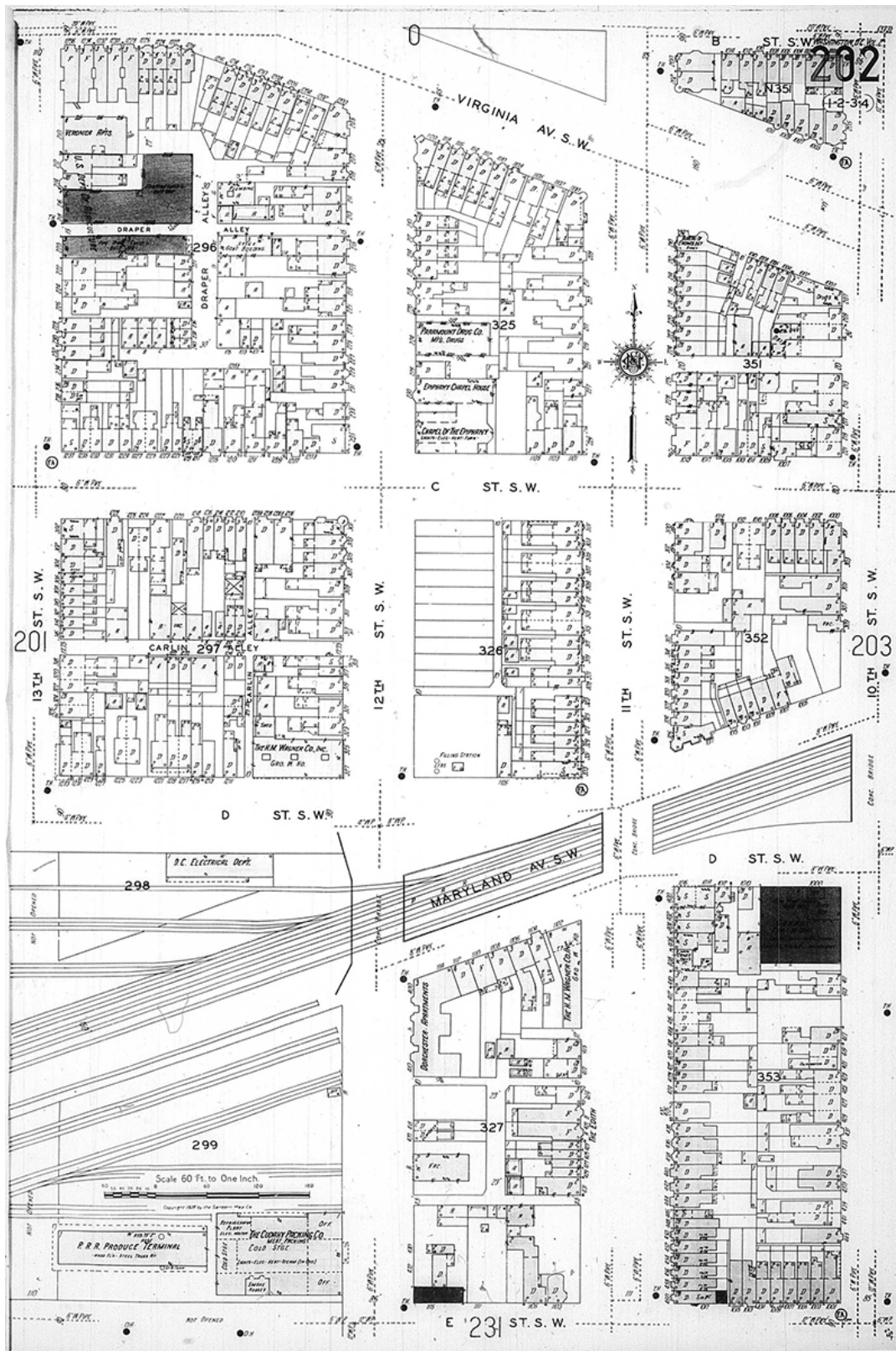


Figure 3.16: 1928 Sanborn Map Showing Square 326 (Source: Sanborn 1928)

3.2.3 Redevelopment of Southwest: Federal Government Construction and Urban Renewal

The year 1926 marked the passage of the Public Buildings Act and the establishment of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, both of which greatly influenced federal building construction in the District of Columbia and the realization of the 1901 McMillan Plan. The Public Buildings Act authorized \$100 million dollars in funding for the construction of federal buildings across the country, \$50 million of which was specifically dedicated to construction in the District of Columbia. The Treasury Department spent half the funds for the construction of public buildings south of Pennsylvania and New York avenues and west of Maryland Avenue, later known as Federal Triangle. The remaining funds were spent on the site of the Supreme Court and the extension of the Government Printing Office (Gutheim 1977:159, 172). Although the government planned to develop the area south of the National Mall and east of 14th Street with a federal warehouse and other government buildings as early as 1926, construction was not considered during the first year of the Public Buildings Act. It was also unclear if the project would be funded in the next four years of the program without special congressional authorization (*Washington Post* 1926).

Excluding the initial construction of the Department of Agriculture Building (1904-1908), development in the study area did not fully begin until the passage of an amendment to the Public Buildings Act in 1930, known as the Keyes-Elliott Bill. The amendment not only authorized another \$230 million dollars for the federal building program, but also allowed the government to hire private architects to design buildings under the program. Of the funds authorized \$115 million was dedicated to new construction in Washington, D.C., alone, with \$15 million for land and \$100 million for construction (*Evening Star* 1930). The bill also authorized the purchase of additional land in Southwest D.C. for new federal buildings, bounded by B Street (Constitution Avenue) on the north, Delaware Avenue on the east, 14th Street on the west, and Virginia Avenue, Maryland Avenue, and D Street on the south (*Washington Post* 1934). Included in this appropriation were plans for a new Bureau of Economics building for the USDA (the CA) and a new federal warehouse (the ROB).

Concurrently with the 1930 Public Buildings Act, Congress passed the Shipstead-Luce Act, which authorized the CFA to review building permits for new and private construction projects adjacent to or abutting existing public buildings and parks. The goal of the act was to ensure that new construction in the District would not negatively impact these public properties. Areas covered by the act included Rock Creek Park, the National Mall, the White House, and the Capitol, and the review process encompassed the “height and appearance, color and texture of materials of exterior construction” (Gutheim 1977:200).

The federal government began purchasing land in Southwest D.C. under the Keyes-Elliott Bill in 1931, yet failed to acquire all of the land immediately as planned, causing financial distress for many residents. Three years after the passage of the bill the government had only purchased two complete squares in the area: one for the Central Heating Plant and one for the Department of Agriculture South Building. A 1934 investigation by the Washington Board of Trade revealed that many of families living in the area believed that their properties were to be bought by the government more than three years earlier. These residents were unable to secure loans on their properties because investors refused to consider properties that might be taken over by the government. Other families, trusting that their houses would be purchased by the government, bought new houses elsewhere. When the government failed to buy their houses in Southwest D.C., many of these families soon found that they could not afford to keep up the payments on both houses, resulting in the loss of both properties. Residents also asserted that properties purchased by the government were being rented at a much lower rate than residents could afford to accept for their own properties.

A petition asking for the federal government to purchase the remaining property under the Public Works Administration was presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Frederick A. Delano, chairman of the Committee 100 and the NCPC, in September 1933. In January 1934, there was still no sign of progress. The last purchase of property by the government had taken place in February of the year prior (*Washington Post* 1933, 1934).

Trouble surrounding land acquisition once again surfaced in 1936. The Treasury Department advertised bids for both the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing addition and the USDA's Bureau of Economics building in March 1936. In June, the Treasury Department awarded the contract to John McShain Inc., a prominent Philadelphia contractor. The contract amounted to \$4,657,300 and included the construction of both buildings and the demolition of any existing structures on the sites (*Washington Post* 1936). In August, McShain threatened to walk away from the contract due to the government's failure to purchase all of the needed land for the project. The government had been acquiring the land through direct purchase and condemnation proceedings, but difficulties arose with obtaining the titles of 16 remaining properties due to several owners' refusal to sell and/or move (*Washington Post* 1936a). Despite these problems, the issue surrounding the land acquisition was quickly resolved, and McShain resumed work in the fall of 1936 (*Washington Post* 1936a, 1936b). The new Bureau of Economics building was completed by the spring of 1937 (see more on construction of the Bureau of Economics /CA building below).

Unlike the site for the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing annex, the site for the Bureau of Economics building and the ROB had been purchased and cleared by the time of construction. Since initial plans for the Bureau of Economics building did not occupy Square 326 in its entirety, the row houses that occupied the eastern portion of the site along 11th Street remained. Tax and census records indicate that through 1940 these houses stayed in private ownership, but the property owners appear to have moved elsewhere (Lusk 1940, United States Census 1940). By 1944, the majority of the properties had been sold to the federal government, although a few still remained in private hands (Lusk 1944). Although the federal government appropriated funds in 1940 to expand the Bureau of Economics building, the expansion never materialized because the USDA no longer needed the additional space, infrastructure improvements in the general area prohibited expansion, and the United States' involvement in World War II redirected funds for the addition (Young and Dluzak 2010:8-6).

Planners and housing reformers "had long identified the Southwest as one of Washington's most troubled areas – one where substandard housing, poverty, disease, and crime were believed to be particularly intense" (Longstreth 2010:258). By the 1950s, these problems had accelerated and began to spread as a result of low-income housing built in recent decades and by the population surge during World War II. With its proximity to the Capitol, Southwest D.C. created a juxtaposition of "overcrowded, poorly maintained housing with the symbol of American democracy," furthering the call for redevelopment (Longstreth 2010:258).

From the early 1950s to the early 1970s, Southwest D.C. underwent a massive urban renewal effort, one of the earliest in the United States and the first in the District of Columbia. Over the course of two decades, urban renewal in Southwest D.C. displaced approximately 1,500 businesses and 23,000 residents from 560 acres of land considered to home to some of the worst slum conditions and alley dwellings in the entire city. By the time the project was complete the former slum had been transformed with approximately 5,800 new housing units for middle and upper class residents. The area also included a town center with a shopping center, a revived waterfront, a public plaza and promenade, highways, and a federal employment center. Land acquisition for the Southwest urban renewal project was one of the largest yet acquired by the federal government and although not fully realized its plans "represented the most comprehensive and ambitious approach to urban redevelopment in the nation" (Ammon 2004:2).

The northern edge of the Southwest redevelopment area was already home to several federal buildings in response to the McMillan Plan's call for federal buildings to line Constitution and Independence avenues. However, by 1950 only a handful had been built south of Independence Avenue. In addition to the CA and the ROB, other federal buildings in the area were the Department of Agriculture South Building (1930-1937), the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (1938), the Central Heating Plant (1935), the Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) Building (now the Mary E. Switzer Memorial Building, 1931-1941), the Health and Human Services Building (1939-1941), and the north HEW Building (the Wilbur J. Cohen Building, now the home of the Broadcasting Board of Governance, International Broadcasting Bureau, 1939-1940).

Several policies drove the urban renewal of Southwest D.C., beginning with the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, whose purpose was:

To provide for the replanning and rebuilding of slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly, by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such area in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease; and for other purposes (Ammon 2004:20).

The act created the interdependent Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) that oversaw the planning and redevelopment activities. The Housing Act of 1949, which established a federal program of loans and grants for redevelopment, furthered the RLA's mission to redeveloped blighted areas in the city. Finally the Housing Act of 1954 supplemented existing federal aid for slum clearance and redevelopment (Ammon 2004:20-21).

In 1956, NCPC adopted the Urban Renewal Plan designed by the New York real estate firm of Webb and Knapp. The same year the GSA, established in 1949 to consolidate several federal agencies including the Federal Works Agency and the Public Buildings Administration into one agency in charge of administering supplies and providing workspace for federal employees, submitted to NCPC its Proposed Federal Buildings Construction Program, Washington and Vicinity, 1956-1962. Included in the goals of the plan was GSA's commitment to and participation in the Southwest urban renewal plan (Eig and Trieschmann 2011). Many viewed the plan positively, particularly to its commitment on removing the unsightly temporary office buildings constructed on the Mall during World War II and to "rehabilitate and important but long-neglected section of the city" (*Washington Post* 1956).

The urban renewal plan for Southwest D.C. not only allowed the government to fulfill the McMillan Plan, creating a "dramatic northern boundary" for the quadrant, but also gave Southwest D.C. the opportunity to become a major employment for the federal government (Figure 3.17). As such, Southwest D.C. was expected to attract more than 85,000 employees that would support the planned commercial development in the area and draw people to the long isolated Southwest quadrant of the city. Driving the development was GSA's approval of new federal buildings along Independence Avenue in 1954, followed by Congress's passage of a special lease-purchase act to construct federal buildings on four such sites a year later. The lease-purchase was later repealed and 1959 Congress directly appropriated funds for the construction of the first building. Appropriations for the remainder of the buildings followed in 1960.

The first four federal buildings constructed were Federal Office Building (FOB) 6 (Department of Education, 1961, FOB 10A and 10B (now the FAA buildings/Orville and Wilbur Wright Office Buildings, 1963), FOB 8 (Food and Drug Administration Building, 1961-1965), and FOB 5 (James Forrestal Building, 1969). Additional federal buildings include the Robert C. Weaver Federal Building, or the HUD Building (1966-1968), the U.S. Department of Transportation Building (David Nassif Building, 1969), and Health and Human Services (Hubert H. Humphrey Building, 1976) (Ammon 2004:103-105-110).

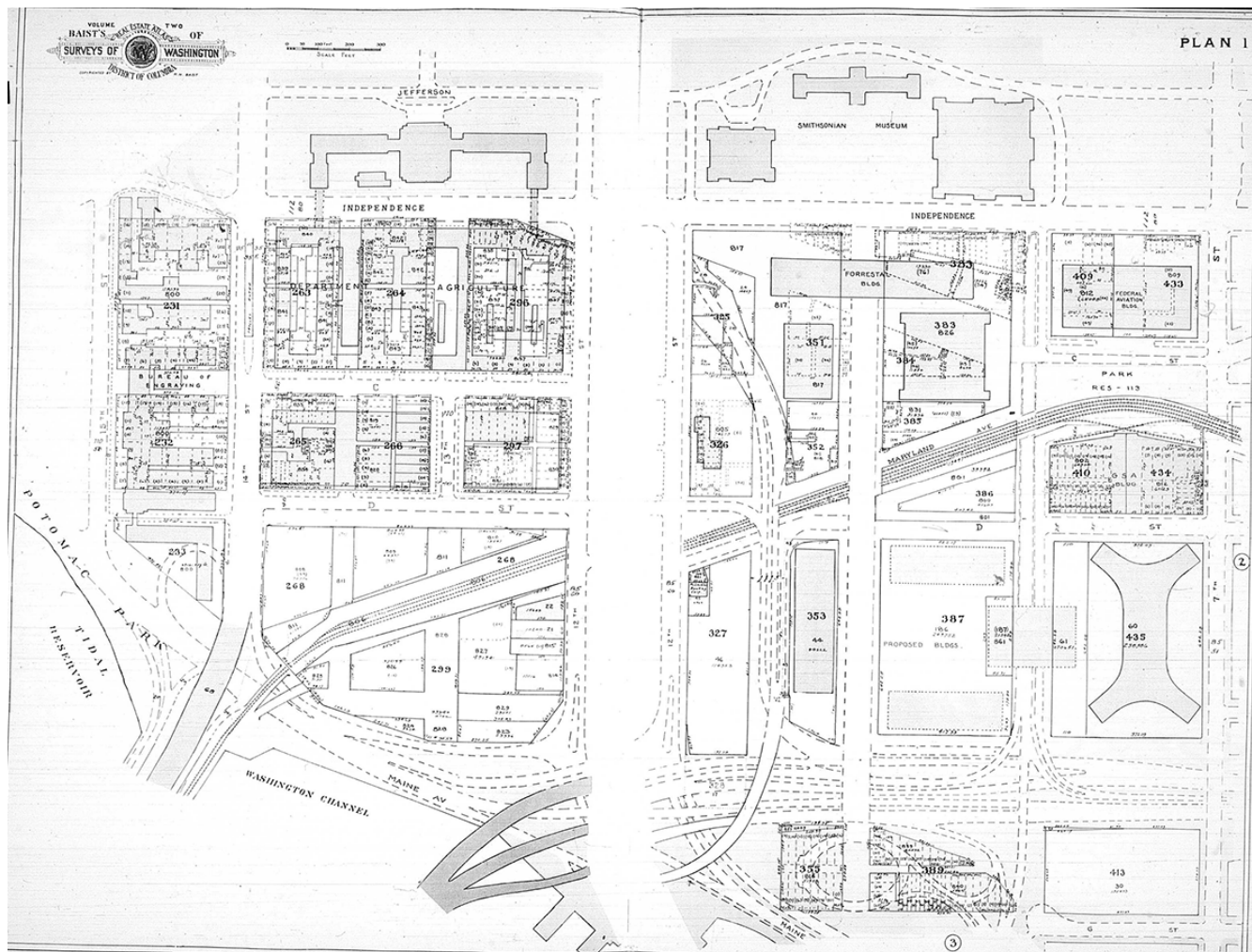


Figure 3.17: 1960 Sanborn Map Showing the Redevelopment of Southwest DC (Source: Sanborn 1960)

Included in the redevelopment plans for Southwest D.C. was a new expressway, which would separate the residential areas of Southwest D.C. from the federal building center. The D.C., Maryland, and Virginia Highway Departments proposed the construction of a 450-mile expressway system for the Washington Metropolitan Region in 1955 in anticipation of the Defense Highway Act of 1956. The proposed Southwest Expressway included a 17.6-mile inner loop within the District of Columbia that would be linked to two suburban beltways via five elevated highways radiating from the U.S. Capitol. Public opposition to the inner loop due to the resulting displacement of residents led to the abandonment of the inner loop plan and only two of its original elevated legs were built. These two legs form today's Southwest/Southeast Freeway and includes the 9th Street/12th Street Expressway, a north-south spur that connects the freeway with Constitution Avenue via a tunnel passing under the National Mall. Construction on the freeway began in fiscal year 1958 and continued through the early 1960s. The row houses along 11th Street in Square 326 remained standing as late as 1951, but were ultimately demolished by the early 1960s during the construction of the 12th Street Expressway (Figure 3.18) (Kozel 2007, Ammon 2004, DC Department of Transportation 2003, Nationwide Environmental Title Research 1951).

4.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.1 Potential Archeological Resources

For the types of archeological resources that might be present in the present study area, the most applicable historic contexts, based on the archival research, are the following:

- A1: Native American Cultures (before 1730);
- A2: The Trading and Plantation Economy (1650-1800);
- C9: Railroad Commerce and Industry (1852-1945); and
- N8: Working Class Housing, Alley Dwellings, and Public Housing (1865-1950).

These contexts were developed by the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Division (Historic Preservation Division 1985, 1991).

Beginning with Context A1 (Native American Cultures), it is unlikely that Native American groups formed permanent or semi-permanent habitation sites in either of the two parcels under study, given the lack of a nearby source of water or exploitable resource such as lithic material suitable for tool production. Use of the two parcels would have been ephemeral and as such would have left virtually no physical expression in the archeological record. Occasional finds such as a lost spearpoint may be found.

For resources associated with Context A2 (The Trading and Plantation Economy), the initial historic settlement in the area of Washington, D.C., began in the late seventeenth century, and the two properties were subsequently subsumed in a large holding known as Cerne Abbey Manor. Until the establishment of the federal city, most of the area was bound up in several very large agricultural landholdings. Even after the establishment of the new national capital and well into the nineteenth century, the landscape was predominantly rural and the population relatively sparse. The initial plantation structures were ephemeral, small, poorly built, and often built over by later occupants (Henley 1993).

Colonial-era resources could include the remains of tenant houses, agricultural outbuildings, or slave quarters, although there is no specific information that would suggest the presence of these types of resources. These types of structures typically have very low archeological visibility and are often represented by a few nails or ceramic vessel fragments. Slave quarters were often sited on marginal areas of the landscape but within sight of the main house or overseer's house; however, there are no suitable models for predicting their locations within the landscape of a large plantation. African American slave sites are most easily recognized by the presence of Colonoware, a distinctive ceramic type attributed to enslaved African Americans. There is no documentary evidence to suggest the presence of colonial-era archeological resources in either the CA or ROB properties.

Resources associated with Context C9 (Railroad Commerce and Industry) would be those related to the use of Reservation 101/Reservation 113. Entry of the railroads along Maryland Avenue led to development of Southwest D.C. as an industrial area. At the height of the railroad expansion in into the downtown core area of the District of Columbia, a railroad depot was located on public lands that are now the National Mall. Senator James McMillan, writing in 1892, viewed the expansion of the railroads into the core of the city as result of the "natural laws and of the necessities of traffic and commerce," which ultimately served the public good (Senate 1892:3). Only a few years later, the McMillan Commission characterized the neighborhood that developed around the railroads and railyards as a slum that should be removed to allow for construction of new federal government

buildings. While the depots and sidings have disappeared, railroad lines still occupy much of the Maryland and Virginia Avenue corridors in Southwest D.C.

Within the ROB property, archeological expression of railroading might include below-ground elements of distinctive structures found along track right-of-way. Construction of nineteenth-century rail lines created a distinctive cultural landscape, with carefully engineered grades that required cutting and filling, along with substrate material to support the tracks. A small freight depot and an engine house were located at Reservation 101/113, both of which were small structures that were unlikely to have required a substantial foundation. The engine house was probably little more than a shed, not a maintenance facility or that shop where locomotive maintenance would have been performed. Locomotive maintenance were often resulted in the accumulation of distinctive refuse deposits of waste material from cleaning locomotive fire boxes, or debris associated with the repair of locomotives. Locomotive maintenance was done in roundhouses, which were specialized facilities that included subsurface features such as inspection pits and drop pits that allowed servicing of undercarriage and running gear of locomotive. Nothing of this sort would be expected at the ROB parcel.

Residential domestic sites associated with Context N8 (Working Class Housing, Alley Dwellings, and Public Housing) would be the most common resource type expected in the CA parcel, specifically the houselots that faced the historic alignment of 11th Street. These residential properties would be dwellings dating from circa 1880 to 1950 when the eastern portion of Square 326 was taken over to allow construction of the 12th Street Tunnel. Houses along this block of 11th Street included a mix of brick and frame structures that were set back 25 feet from the street, allowing a small back yard and a small front yard. The front yard would have allowed for formal landscaping, and the back yard typically contained small structures such as wood sheds and garages. The backyards were quite small and largely taken up by sheds and garage, allowing very little room for activities such as gardening, raising livestock, or refuse disposal.

The layout of these sites follows a typical urban houselot pattern, with the dwelling sited at the front of the lot and outbuildings at the rear. Within the houselot, the major structures provide a spatial framework for the organization of activities within the property, with the backyard area being used for various activities such as gardening, livestock, or refuse disposal. The most common physical remains associated with these properties include foundations associated with the dwelling house and outbuildings, such as stables, wells, privies, springhouses, or other special-purpose buildings. Activity areas associated with domestic properties may include yards and trash dumps and refuse deposits discarded by the occupant households. Specialized subterranean features such as wells or cisterns are less common but can be important for their associated refuse deposits. Privies are not expected because an ordinance outlawed them in the early nineteenth century.

As reviewed in the previous chapter, documentary evidence shows that the residents in the study area were almost exclusively white and were predominantly middle class. Many were government employees such as clerks, plate printers, photographers, or stenographers. There is no evidence suggesting an alleyway community in the study area (although some alley structures were present) and the area was not home to a substantial immigrant community.

In summary, the CA property has archeological potential related to circa 1880 to 1950 residential properties. Resources, if present, would be associated with Context N8 (Working Class Housing, Alley Dwellings, and Public Housing) in established D.C. historic contexts (Historic Preservation Division 1985, 1991). Other archeological resource types are thought to be unlikely at the CA property. At the ROB property, there is archeological potential related to the railroad line and spur at the northern end of the parcel. Rail related resources in this area may date to the Civil War or the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. If present, resources would be associated with Context C9 (Railroad Commerce and Industry) in established D.C. historic contexts (Historic Preservation Division 1985, 1991).

4.2 Topographic Analysis of the Properties

In urban settings it is common to have properties that have been graded (cut and filled), sometimes repeatedly, leaving spotty and often poor preservation of the historic landscape. One tool for determining the extent of grading is to conduct a topographic (cut-and-fill) analysis,

A cut and fill analysis was carried out in GIS by comparing contemporary elevation data (DC GIS 2008) with those shown on an 1872 map of the city (Petersen and Enthoffer 1872). This comparison revealed modest cutting of the landscape at the CA, and more extensive changes to the historic topography at the ROB (Figure 4.1).

At the CA, the majority of the area was cut (natural soil was removed) between 1.5 and 9.5 feet below the historic land surface. A small area near the truck inspection pad was higher in elevation historically, and was cut less than the surrounding area: analysis shows it was cut just over 1 foot below the historic grade.

At the ROB the cut and fill analysis showed that the historic landscape was elevated, and that there was extensive cutting east and west, along 7th and 9th Streets SW. Some of the area was cut more than 11-feet. The northern parking lot of the ROB was mostly cut between 2.5 and 11 feet below the historic grade. The central portion of the northern parking lot, however, was raised slightly (0.5-0.7 feet) in elevation. The area with the slight filling is just north of the ROB parcel, in land which was part of the former C Street right-of-way.

As reviewed earlier (Chapter 2), the cut and fill analysis is thought to be accurate within ± 0.1 feet, vertically, with somewhat coarse horizontal resolution (26.4 feet).

4.3 Investigation of the Cotton Annex

The CA property was thought to have archeological potential related to residential lots in Square 326 for lots facing historic alignment of 11th Street. To investigate whether such resources might survive under the parking lots on the property, geoarcheological coring was carried out. Eleven borings were made using a direct-push boring machine, reaching depths of up to 17 feet below grade, and the cores were inspected by a geomorphologist. Results of the sampling are summarized in Table 4-1. A map of the testing is shown in Figure 4.2, and detailed boring logs are provided in Appendix A.

Most of the cores documented only destruction debris from the demolition of houses and other structures. As the geoarcheological report (Appendix A) describes, the testing found that “the entire project area has suffered varying degrees of disturbance typically entailing both grading and filling.”

One core, CA-2, found an older landscape surface (Ap-horizon) that is “partially disturbed,” or has lower levels of soil disturbance. The Ap-horizon was found at 2.4 feet below ground surface. The project geomorphologist, Dan Wagner, states that this Ap-horizon was plow-disturbed as well as graded.

Topographic analysis shows that the area around soil core CA-2 has decreased by (i.e., was cut by) approximately 3 feet in elevation during the period between 1872 and 2008. Historic maps and documents indicate that the area was undeveloped until circa 1887, at which point townhouses were constructed. Grading of the area likely occurred in the 1880s, concurrent with the residential development.

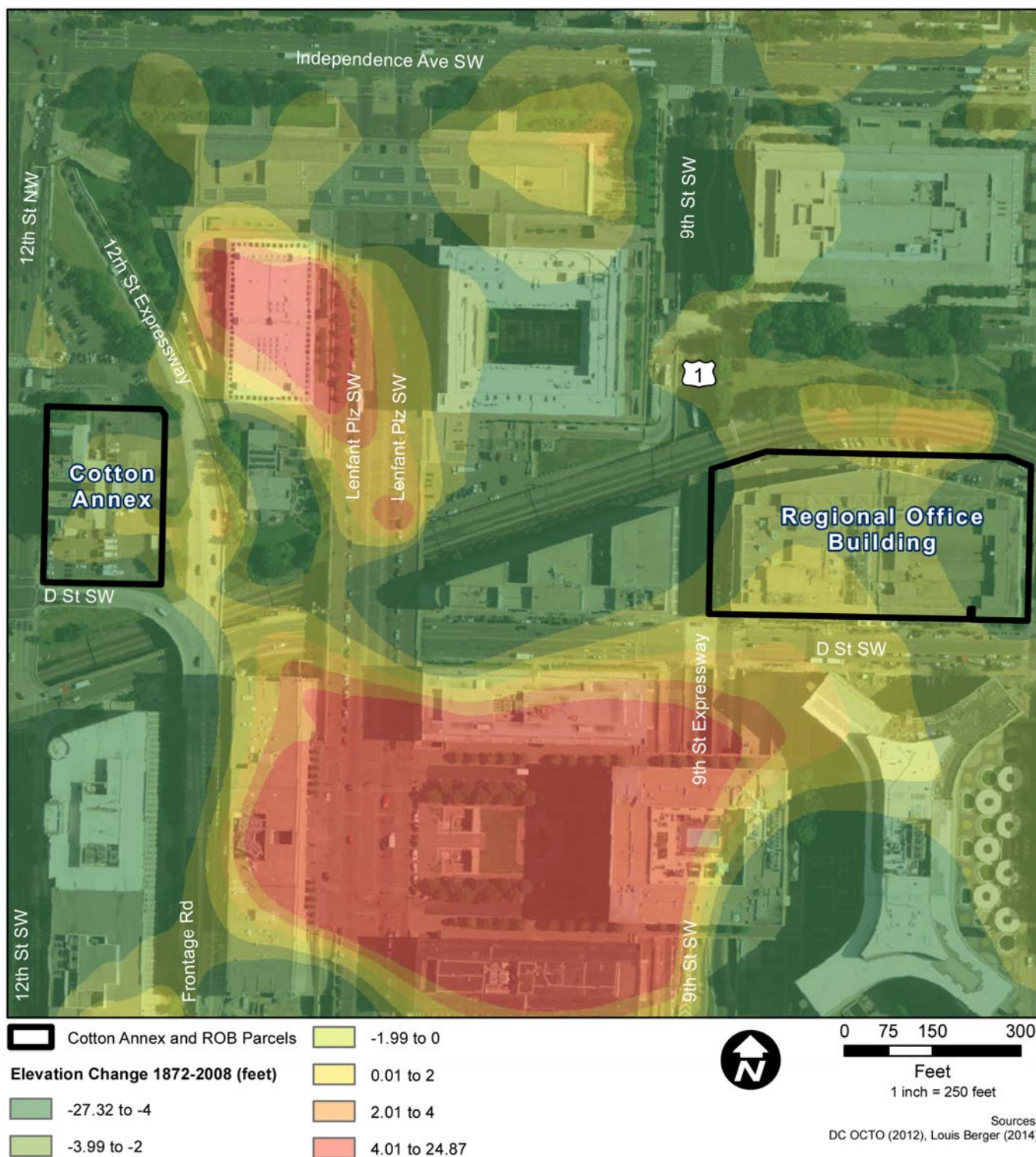


Figure 4.1: Topographic Analysis of Federal Triangle South

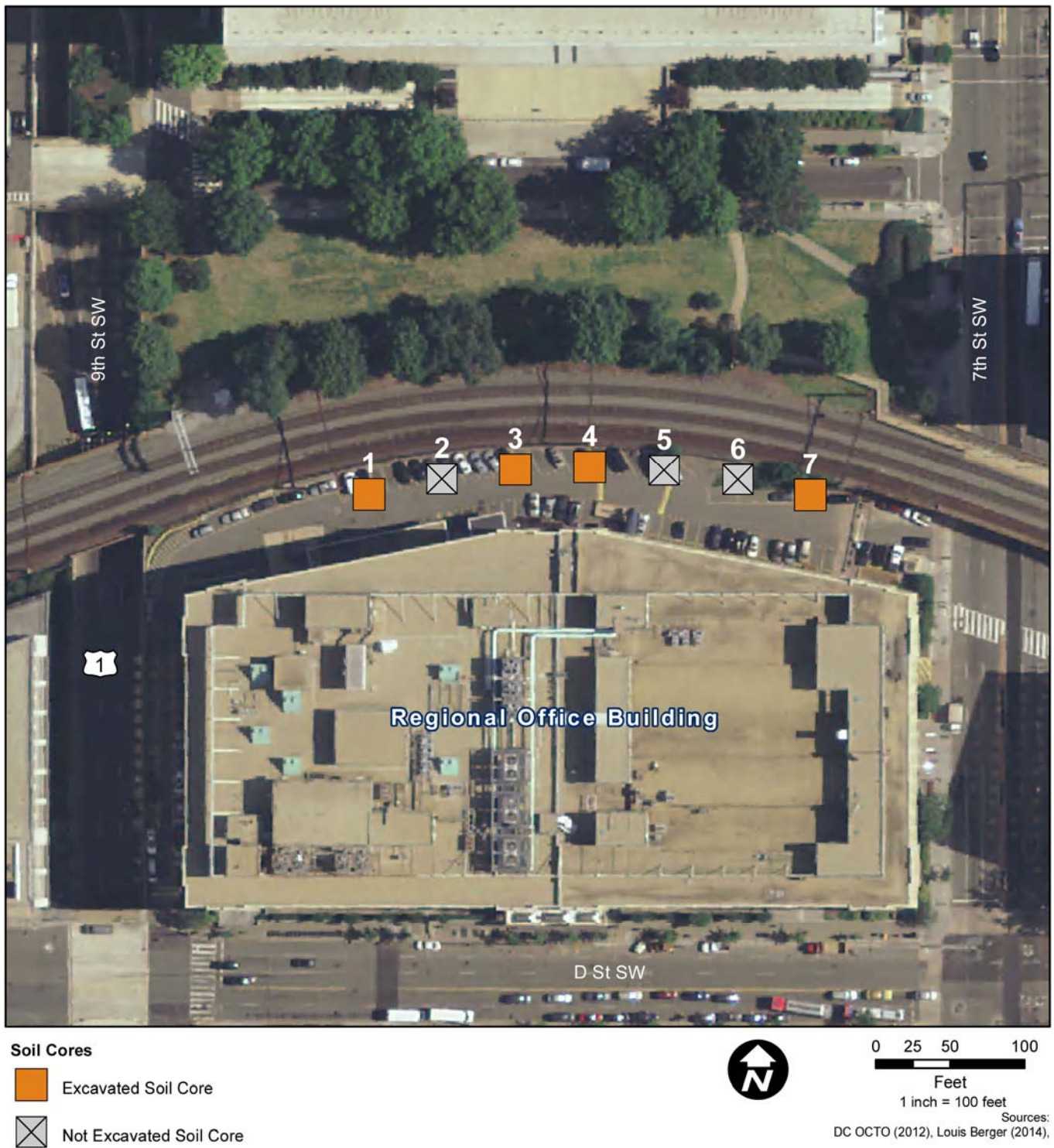


Figure 4.2 Regional Office Building Archeological Testing Map

Table 4-1: Summary of Geoarcheological Coring Results

Boring No.	Top Elevation (ft. amsl)	Probe (ft bgs ^a)	Remarks
CA-1	36	2.5	Located in SW corner of Square 325 ⁸ ; highly developed areas; Epiphany Mission/Bethel Pentecostal Tabernacle (c. 1903-1950); very dense rubble deposits; impenetrable at 2.5 ft bgs
CA-2	38	9	Located in back yard of Lot 37, Square 326; 2.4 ft of earthen fill and brick rubble over partially disturbed landscape surface
CA-3	36	13	Located within footprint of frame house on Lot 37, Square 326; rubble and earthen fills to 6.7 ft bgs, resting on subsoil
CA-4	38	10	Located in back yard of Lot 41, Square 326; 3.3 ft earthen fill and rubble resting on subsoil
CA-5	38	17	Located in mid-lot area (footprint of frame house on Lot 41, Square 326; 16.8 ft of earthen fill resting on subsoil
CA-6	37	13	Located within footprint of brick house on Lot 41, Square 326; 5.5 ft of earthen fill and rubble over subsoil
CA-7	37	6	Located in alleyway at rear of Lot 45, Square 326; cindery and earthen fill, impenetrable at 6 ft bgs
CA-8	36	6	Located in back yard of Lot 45, Square 326; cindery and gravelly fill, impenetrable at 6 ft bgs
CA-9	36	13	Located in mid-lot area (footprint of brick house on Lot 45, Square 326; cindery and earthen fill with brick rubble to 8.8 ft bgs, resting on subsoil
CA-10	37	15	Located within footprint of brick house on Lot 47, Square 326; cindery and earthen fill with brick rubble to 6.8 ft bgs, resting on subsoil
CA-11	37	7	Located in SW corner of Square 326; mostly undeveloped area used as a lumber yard (dates) and service station (c. 1928-?); cindery and earthen fill; impenetrable at 7 ft bgs
CA-12	36	15	Located in SW corner of Square 326; mostly undeveloped area used as a lumber yard (dates) and service station (c. 1928-?); 12.4 ft cindery and gravelly fill resting on subsoil

^a below ground surface

Core CA-2 sampled what would have been the rear yard of houses fronting 11th Street SW, specifically house numbers 24, 25, or 26. The only archaeological potential of the area is for backyard refuse, and perhaps sheds, associated with the townhouse residents. Research indicates that archeological deposits in the area, if present, would be associated with predominantly middle class white families during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Based on this information, the archeological potential around soil core CA-2 is low. Some

⁸ Square 325 -- located to the north of the CA property -- was removed from the study as the understanding of the property boundary became clearer.

archaeological deposits may be present in the area, but their research potential (and significance) would be quite low.

Other portions of the Cotton Annex property have no archaeological potential due to the extensive grading of the area.

An intensive (Phase IB) survey of the CA property was not conducted, and the initial investigation revealed no areas with high archeological potential.

4.4 Investigation of the Regional Office Building

The ROB property was thought to have archeological potential related to the railroad and railroad spur at the north end of the property, perhaps dating to the Civil War or to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. To investigate whether such resources might survive, geoarcheological coring was planned in the north parking lot area.

Seven borings were planned, and four of these were attempted (see Figure 4.2). All four borings encountered hard, reinforced concrete below the asphalt parking surface. The reinforced concrete could not be penetrated with the Geoprobe (direct-push boring) machine. The asphalt surface was 0.4 to 0.5 feet thick.

A review of historic plans and documents indicate that the concrete was poured in 1934 or 1935 as the eastern ROB structure was built and the loading dock and rail spurs were modified. As reviewed above, a topographic analysis showed that the parking lot was mostly cut between 2.5 and 11 feet below the historic grade, with the area near the loading dock raised slightly (0.5-0.7 feet) in elevation. Given the presence of 0.4 to 0.5 feet of asphalt, in the loading dock area the upper surface of the concrete is at or close to the historic grade. The thickness of the reinforced concrete is not known.

Given the extent of grading and the likelihood that there is poor preservation underneath the poured concrete, no additional field investigations took place at the ROB. The analysis and testing was sufficient to determine that there are no high potential areas at the property that warrant additional, intensive investigation.

5.0 ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

5.1 Cotton Annex

5.1.1 Architectural Description

The Bureau of Economics Building, now known as the CA, was built in 1936-1937 for the USDA. The building occupies a 60,175 sq. ft. parcel (Square 326) bounded by C Street SW on the north, the 12th Street Expressway on the east, D Street NW on the south, and 12th Street NW on the west. With its balanced proportions and restrained ornamentation, the building exhibits characteristics of “Stripped Classicism,” an architectural style it shares with the adjacent Central Heating Plant and Department of Agriculture South Building.

The Cotton Annex stands six stories above a raised basement and has a roughly rectangular footprint, formed by a primary L-shaped administrative wing that comprises the north and west sections of the building and a rectilinear warehouse wing integrated into its southeast corner. The public north and west elevations of the building consist of a three-part façade with a base, formed by the basement through second stories, a colonnade of colossal order pilasters on the third through sixth stories, and a tall parapet with a limestone cornice. The masonry building has exterior walls constructed of variegated buff-colored stretcher-bond brick and is capped with a flat roof with limestone coping. Original site plans for the building indicate that the building was designed for later expansion to the south and east. The plans indicate a C-shaped addition to the administrative wing that created a rectangular, open courtyard around the warehouse. This expansion never occurred. Thus, the east and south elevations of the administrative wing, as well as all elevations of the warehouse wing, lack architectural ornamentation. The building has undergone few alterations, excluding a six-story stairwell addition located on the south elevation built circa 1986.

The three northern bays of the west elevation project slightly from the building. A splayed limestone stair leads to double-leaf glass and metal replacement doors. Flanking the stairs is a rounded limestone wall decorated by stylized Art Deco coquillage (decoration imitating shells). Bronze light posts sit on pedestals on either side of the stairs. The doorway is ornamented by a limestone surround with decorative cornerblocks and reeding. In the center of the entablature is a bronze eagle. Within the surround is a one-light double-leaf steel door with a transom covered by a bronze transom grille (Figure 5.1).

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

HENRY A WALLACE
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

LOUIS A SIMON
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

LOUIS A SIMON
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

NEAL A MELICK
SUPERVISING ENGINEER

1936

On the main (west) and north elevations, the raised basement is clad in limestone and lined with a moat or light well enclosed by a metal railing. The basement is symmetrically fenestrated by six-light metal-sash casement windows. On the north of the entrance, carved into one of the limestone blocks, is the cornerstone inscription shown at left.



Figure 5.1: Cotton Annex Entrance, West Elevation

The first and second stories form the horizontal base of the building, emphasized by the limestone cladding of the basement and eight rows of stretcher brick separated by recessed header courses on the first and second stories. A limestone stringcourse caps the second story, separating the base from the four stories above. Symmetrically fenestrated, the first story has elongated window openings that hold paired six-light steel-sash casement windows capped with a four-light transom. Below the windows are cast iron spandrels displaying a Greek key motif. The windows sit on a continuous limestone sill formed by the basement's limestone watertable. The evenly spaced windows of the second story are six-light metal-sash casement windows with limestone sills.

In contrast with the horizontality of the first and second stories, the second through sixth stories of the building are pierced by large, vertical window bays, separated by brick pilasters and capped with a limestone entablature (Figure 5.2). The windows of the second through fifth stories are continuous while metal spandrel separates the windows between the fifth and sixth stories. The windows are multi-light steel-sash windows with operable four-light casements in the center. V-cut chamfered lintels cap the windows on the sixth story. Above the windows and entablature is a brick parapet with a decorative frieze. Evenly spaced limestone blocks with sunflower motif decorate the frieze and are separated by recessed brickwork in a diamond-shaped pattern. An ogee limestone cornice caps the frieze. Lettering on the southern end of the parapet reads "UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE."

The north and south ends of the east elevation of the administration wing are pierced by unevenly spaced, paired 8- and 10-light steel-sash casement windows with four light transoms. A vertical row of windows near the southern end marks the location of the internal stairwell.



Figure 5.2: Large Vertical Window Bays, West Elevation

The south (rear) elevation of the building is minimally fenestrated. The stairwell addition is one bay wide and six stories high and visually separates the administrative wing from the rear warehouse wing (Figure 5.3). The stairwell is constructed of similar variegated brick as the original building, is capped with a flat roof, and has no exterior windows or doors. West of the stairwell, the second and third stories of the administration wing each have a paired, eight-light steel-sash casement window capped with a four-light transom.

The north elevation of the warehouse wing has a loading dock with metal roll-up doors and a metal awning on the basement story. The fifth story features two, large, multi-light steel-sash windows, the location of the original wool laboratory. The east elevation of the warehouse has unevenly spaced paired eight-light steel-sash casement windows with four-light transoms. At the northern end of the fifth story are two 24-light steel-sash windows. On the south elevation are three paired eight-light steel-sash casement window on the fifth story and one similar window on the sixth story. Several louvered metal vents also pierce the south elevation.

The lobby is located on the northern end of the building's west elevation, accessible from 12th Street. Small offices occupy the floors of the building's administration wing, separated by an L-shaped central corridor that runs the building's length. Historically the rear warehouse wing held large, open warehouses on the first three floors and large laboratories on the upper floors. The warehouse and laboratory areas have since been divided into smaller offices. Offices occupy the basement of the administration wing, and large sliding doors within the warehouse area indicate former storage rooms. The interior treatment of the building is modest, with little or no moldings or other ornamentation. Each corridor has a terrazzo floor and a replacement drop acoustical tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting. Walls are painted plaster. Most offices have drop ceilings and floors covered in industrial carpeting.



Figure 5.3: Stairwell Addition, South Elevation

The building's primary entrance leads into a small vestibule with a coffered plaster ceiling. The walls and floor are covered in green and black marble tiles, and a small, steel grill covers the heating vent located on the lower west wall. The original double-leaf door has been replaced with a flat, double-leaf metal door with a one-light transom.

The vestibule leads into the rectangular lobby, which features a replacement ceiling of drop acoustical tiles, painted plaster walls, and an original black-colored terrazzo floor with brass divider strips. At the southeastern end of the lobby is a single public elevator. Doors to small offices are located on the north side of the lobby. On the east side of the lobby is a long corridor, which stretches the length of the building. The corridor has a white terrazzo floor flanked by strips of black terrazzo. On the west side of the corridor are doors leading into individual offices. The original walls separating the offices have been removed and replaced with drywall. The offices have drop ceilings, and the floors are covered in industrial carpeting (Young and Dluzak 2010:1-4).

5.1.2 Summary of Historical Development and NRHP Eligibility

5.1.2.1 *Historical Development*

The Treasury Department built the CA, also known as the Standardization Building, in 1936-1937 to house the USDA's Bureau of Economics. Formed in 1922, the Bureau of Economics combined USDA's economic research and services activities into one agency. The new agency's main objectives were to further the role of economics in understanding the U.S. food and agriculture system and to address price and income issues faced by farmers. In the 1930s, the Bureau of Economics began conducting studies on the economic impacts of agricultural policy and became the USDA's central planning agency for department policy (USDA 2012).

In 1931, the federal government purchased the lots in the western portion of Square 326 along 12th Street for a new Bureau of Economics building. At that time, the Bureau of Economics was housed in a building on the southeast corner of Linworth Place SW (also known as 13 ½ Street) and C Street SW in Square 266. The expansion of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing necessitated the demolition of the Bureau of Economics building, thus prompting the need for a new headquarters (Sunday Star 1936, Baist 1928). The contract for the addition to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and for the Bureau of Economics building was awarded to John McShain, Inc., of Philadelphia in June 1936 (*Evening Star* 1936).

Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon (1933-1941) oversaw the design of the new Bureau of Economics building. When Simon took over the role as Supervising Architect in 1933, he had already worked for the Supervising Architect's Office for more than four decades and was well known in the architectural community. As Supervising Architect, Simon's architectural philosophy was prominently reflected in the buildings designed under his direction. Simon's contemporaries described his work as being "characterized by an effort toward simplicity and restraint and the attainment of pleasing results, by a studied consideration of mass and proportion, rather than by excess of elaboration or non-functional expression, such as characterized by some of the early work of the Supervising Architect's Office" (Lee 200:260). The design of the Bureau of Economics building illustrates Simon's use of Stripped Classicism with its overall classical elements, such as its use of a base, columns, and entablature in its overall massing combined with simplified ornamentation. It is also harmonious with the adjacent Department of Agriculture South Building (1930-1936) and the Central Heating Plant (1934), both designed under Simon's role as Supervising Architect, although the Central Heating Plant was designed by architect Paul Cret. The buildings share similar variegated buff-colored brick and influences of the Stripped Classicism style, a style also celebrated by Cret.

By late March 1937, the Bureau of Economics building was nearing completion and, in early April, equipment for 150 workers was to be moved from the old building on C Street to the new "Standardization Building." Between ground breaking and occupation, the construction of the approximately \$300,000 building took around seven-and-a-half months (*Evening Star* 1937).

When completed, the Standardization Building housed 75 offices and laboratories "dedicated to research, service, and regulatory work centering in the standardization and marketing of cotton, hay, wool, and a number of other farm products" (Young and Dluzak 2010:8-5). An announcement in the *Washington Post* stated:

The new building will be devoted to measuring and classifying farm products such as cotton, wool, hay, etc. so that standards in color, thickness, quality, etc. can be set up for use in trade in agriculture, both American and international.

Great care was taken in construction of the building to provide the most modern facilities. Storage rooms for specimens are guarded around the clock by watchmen, special windows will assure technicians pure north light, and complete fireproofing systems have been installed (*Washington Post* 1937).

The design of the building reflected both the laboratory and office functions of the building. The main portion of the building, which fronted 12th and C streets, primarily housed offices while the rear wing contained warehouses for storage as well as large, open laboratories. Half a million pounds of cotton, worth around \$70,000 in 1937, was stored in the warehouses and featured a fireproofing system said to be "the most complete and elaborate in Washington" (*Evening Star* 1937). Within the warehouse, cotton bales were stored on the concrete floors in tin compartments. Across the openings of the compartments were asbestos-treated curtains. For additional fire protection, the warehouse wing had only one connecting entrance (*Evening Star* 1937).

Laboratories in the building were specifically designed for the identification and standardization activities. Northern light provided the optimum conditions, thus the laboratories were primarily located on the northern end of the building or lit by north-facing windows. The hay laboratory, located on the northern end of the warehouse wing's fifth floor, had large bands of windows for natural light while large north-facing skylights illuminated the cotton standards laboratories on the sixth floor and the wool laboratory, located in the attic (Treasury Department 1936). Within these laboratories, cotton, wool, and hay were packaged in cardboard boxes with charts showing their origination. Cotton boxes contained photographs of the contents on the outside lid while hay boxes had cellophane windows for viewing the contents. The *Evening Star* described the activities and lighting conditions within the labs in a May 1937 article: "Men in aprons furry with lint work at long tables in a bluish light, gentle but easy to see by" (*Evening Star* 1937).

The development of cotton standards was one of the most important activities completed by the Bureau of Economics in the building from its opening until the mid-twentieth century. Thus, the cotton labs and warehouses occupied the majority of the building, resulting in its moniker "The Cotton Annex." The Bureau of Economics' Division of Cotton Marketing oversaw the classification and standardization processes of cotton. Following the passage of the United States Cotton and Futures Act of 1914 (reenacted in 1916), the USDA established a set of standards to determine the grade of color, the length and strength of a staple, and other qualities and properties of cotton in order to eliminate tremendous price differences between markets and to better control the quality of cotton. One of the most important functions of the Division of Cotton Marketing was to prepare and distribute cotton standards, contained in the boxes described above, that provided "the basis for purchases and sales of American cotton on description" (Young and Dluzak 2010:8-4, 8-7).

By the mid-twentieth century, the Cotton Division occupied the top three floors of the CA. After the Standards section of the division moved their operations to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1964, the Cotton Division's presence in the building grew smaller, and the division occupied only the third and sixth floors, and finally only the sixth floor. Other divisions of the USDA began to move into the space vacated by the Cotton Division. By the 1950s, the Tobacco Division had its headquarters, laboratories, and storage in the building's fifth floor. In order to accommodate this new function, the USDA installed tobacco vaults and a separate, central air unit in two rooms to properly and safely house tobacco samples. The Food Safety and Inspection of the USDA also had offices in the building during the 1970s. Around 1982, the Cotton Division moved its headquarters from the CA to the Department of Agriculture South Building. By 2010, only a few offices for administrative staff of the Tobacco Division remained in the CA Building (Young and Dluzak 2010:8-8, 8-9). The building is currently vacant.

5.1.2.2 *NRHP Eligibility*

The GSA drafted an NRHP nomination for the CA completed in September 2010. The nomination form established the significance of the building under NRHP Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Commerce. The recommended period of significance begins in 1937, when the building was completed, and ends in 1960 "as its historic function from which the building derives its significance continued until the 1980s; therefore, extending to the fifty-year criteria consideration."

The GSA has revised the draft NRHP nomination to expand the significance of the CA. The CA is locally significant under Criterion C as a representative example of the Stripped Classicism style, preferred by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) during the 1930s. The building's classically influenced proportions and details were combined with buff-colored variegated brick as the primary exterior material, a characteristic it shares with the neighboring USDA South Building and Central Heating Plant, illustrating its perception as an ancillary structure to the more prominent Department of Agriculture Building on the National Mall. The building successfully expresses the prominent components of

Stripped Classicism, combined with elements essential to the BAE standardization efforts such as large windows and skylights that provided ample northern light to the laboratories within the building.

The building's period of significance has been revised to begin in 1937 when the building was constructed and end in 1964, when the Standards section of the Cotton Division moved its operations to Memphis, Tennessee.

5.2 Regional Office Building

5.2.1 Architectural Description

The ROB was originally constructed as a federal warehouse in two phases: the western half was erected in 1931-1932 and the eastern in 1934-1935. Occupying Square 410 and 434 in their entirety, the building is bound by 7th Street on the east, D Street on the south, the 9th Street Expressway on the west, and the railroad tracks of CRX (historically the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad) on the north. The northern terminus of the site forms a triangular apex as a result of the projected paths of Maryland and Virginia avenues. Because of its original purpose as a warehouse, the building exhibits limited exterior ornamentation

Rising seven stories above a basement, the ROB is constructed of poured-in-place concrete framing and walls covered in smooth, painted stucco. The building is capped with a flat, parapet roof with aluminum coping. Above the first story, alternating evenly spaced vertical bands of windows and piers define the otherwise modestly ornamented elevations. Windows are inoperable one-light aluminum sash with blind transoms or in some cases, louvered vents. Fluted spandrels vertically separate the windows. Pavilions project from the elevations near the corners of the building and also delineate the 1931-1932 and 1934-1935 sections of the building. Raised cast concrete shields decorate the parapet of the pavilions. Instead of fluted spandrels, the windows on the pavilions have inset paneled spandrels.

The building's primary elevation faces D Street and has four projecting pavilions, each of which is two bays wide. Two pavilions frame the outer corners of the elevation, located on bay removed from the outer corner, and two flank the centermost bay. Historically, the first story of the building held large loading bays that have subsequently been removed and infilled, creating a smooth stuccoed wall finish. Most of the windows on the first story are small one-light fixed sash with flat sills and set in pairs to correspond with the window spacing on the stories above. At the center of the first story is a one-story, three-bay porch erected in 1988 that shelters the current main entrance.

The east and west elevations are similar to the south in terms of treatment and fenestration. The building's original main entrance is centered on the first story of the east elevation. It consists of four recessed bays with a flat surround. Each of the bays holds a double-leaf aluminum-and-glass door capped by a rectangular transom and aluminum awnings shelter and illuminate each door. Above the awnings are fixed, six-light metal sash windows.

The north elevation of the building has two canted walls, formed by the shape of the site, that join with two projecting pavilions. The first and basement stories of the building have various openings, the most prominent being the large garage bays on the western side. Loading docks from the garage bays and are set on railed platforms sheltered by flat, cantilevered roofs.

The interior of the building has been extensively modified over the years to suit the needs of various agencies. As built, the interior lacked few monumental spaces owning the utilitarian function of the building. Most of the building consisted of open floor plans with exposed concrete finishes and massive round columns with splayed capitals. The D Street lobby, currently the building's only public lobby, was added in the 1960s.

One of the few monumental spaces is the 7th Street lobby, which became the primary lobby when the eastern portion of the building was constructed 1934-35. It is currently only accessible by employees. The double-height lobby has three octagonal columns and walls covered in polished Dolomite marble. Art Deco embellishment further ornament the lobby, including relief molding; polished metal finishes; black-and-white terrazzo flooring; and chevron details worked into the balcony railings, which line a mezzanine on the room's perimeter wall.

Within the 7th Street lobby are 22 murals designed and executed by American painter Harold Weston that portray a broad narrative of the building activities of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. The south and north walls each contain a single, large panel located directly above seven smaller panels, or predellas. Together, these compositions measure 10 feet high and more than 20 feet wide. The panels on the south wall are entitled "Architecture Under Government—Old and New," which illustrates the evolution of building styles over time (large upper mural) and white-collar aspects of federal building activity (lower predella). The north wall, entitled "Supply Branch of Procurement," displays the centralized procurement of government supplies and services. Six individual murals on the west wall comprise aspects of "Modern Construction," or the blue-collar activities of the Treasury Department (Marzella 2013).

5.2.2 Summary of Historical Development and NRHP Eligibility

5.2.2.1 *Historical Development*

Congress appropriated \$1.7 million for the construction of a new, federal warehouse between C and D and 7th and 8th streets in Southwest D.C. in late 1930 or early 1931. Due to lack of funds to complete the building in its entirety, the project was divided into two phases. Design underwent approval by the CFA between January and February 1931 and, during the review, the CFA expressed its desire for securing a "high class" architect for the design of the building. Following the January hearing, revised designs were presented to the board, and the CFA approved their favored design with minor suggestions to specific design elements.

The first (western) section of the building was constructed under the direction of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, and William T. Partridge served as consulting architect. Partridge served as consulting architect for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission since 1928 and in this capacity oversaw the construction of several significant projects, including Arlington Memorial Bridge and Federal Triangle. Although Partridge's name is on the drawings for the building, his level of involvement is unknown because his name is not mentioned in CFA minutes or other accounts. Lockwood Green Engineers served as consulting engineers.

Construction began in October 1931 and concluded approximately a year later. When finished, the building primarily served as a warehouse for various federal agencies, including the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture. In December 1933 the Public Works Administration allocated \$1.75 million for the second phase of the building (Figures 5.4 and 5.5). The Office of the Supervising Architect, under architect Louis A. Simon, prepared the drawings for the extension and construction took place between 1934 and 1935. On the exterior, the eastern section of the building was uniform with the previously built western section; however, the interior was more devoted to office space for the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, including the Public Works Branch (formerly the Office of the Supervising Architect).

The building continued to be used by the Procurement Division until the passage of the Public Buildings Act of 1949, which established the GSA. Since many of the new agency's services operated out of the building, it became GSA's regional headquarters. The building was first modified in 1957-1959 with the conversion of warehouse floors to office space. In 1964, the building was extensively modernized to complete the conversion of the warehouse to an office building. At this time many of the building's original features were removed or

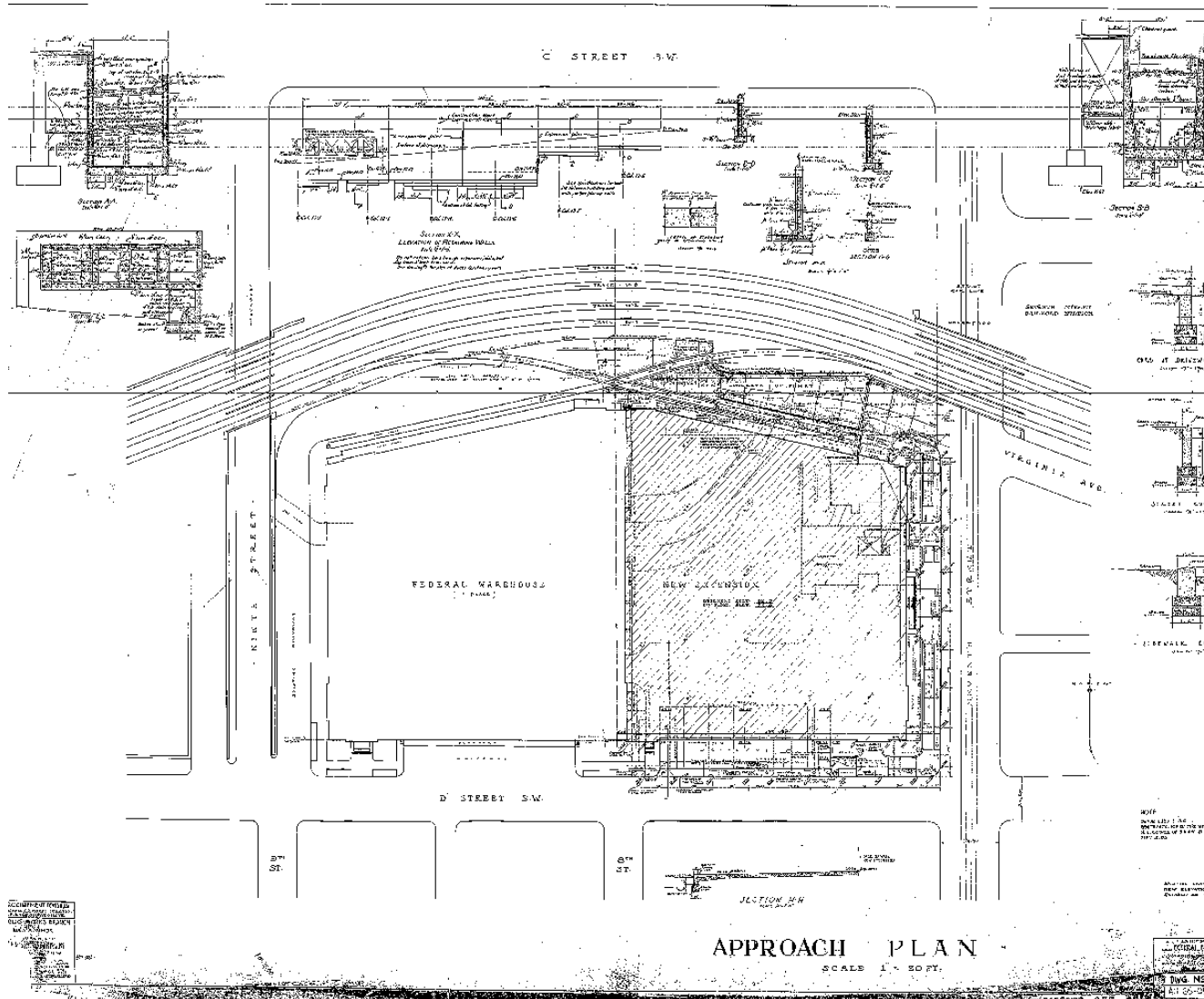
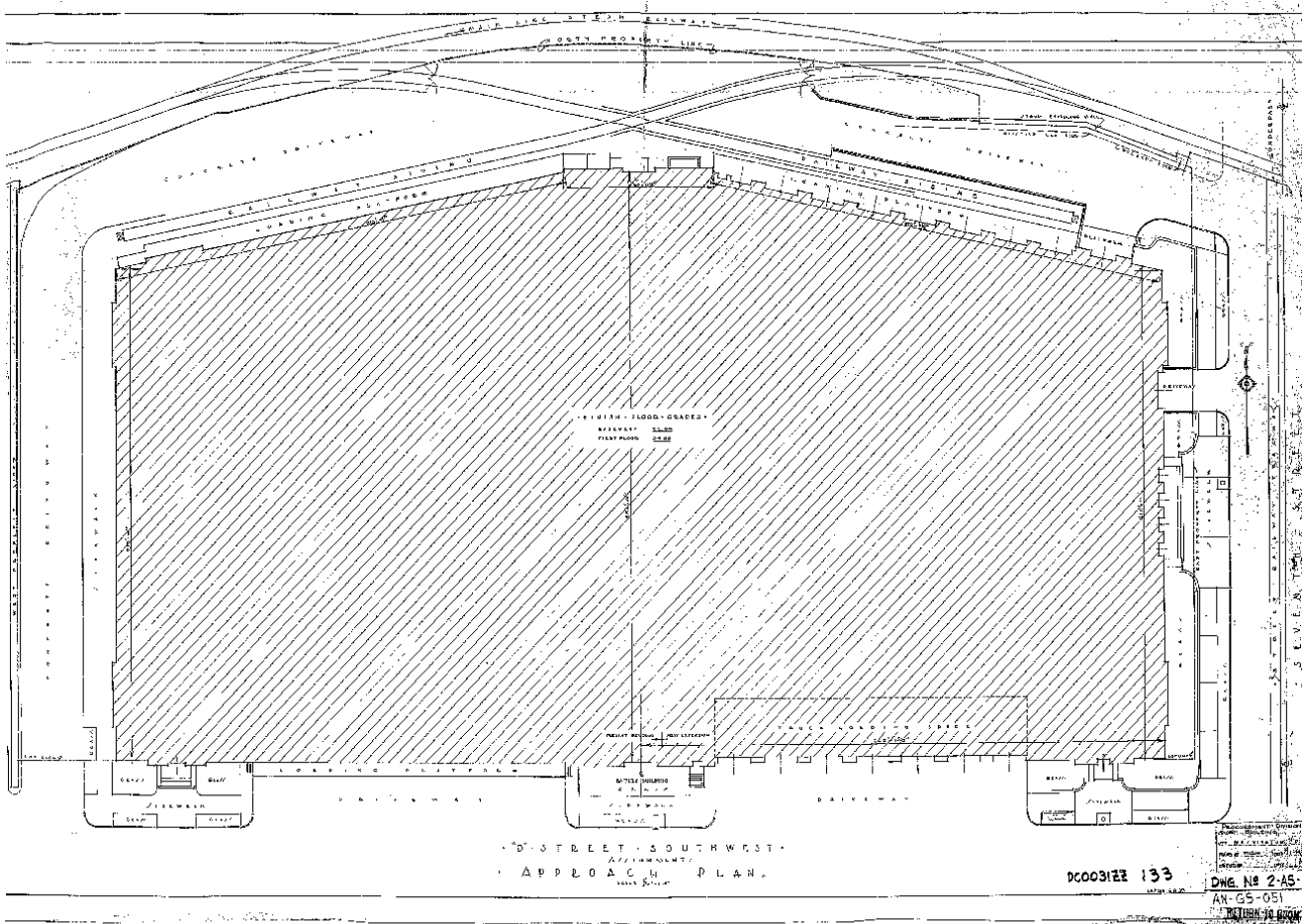


Figure 5.4: Approach Plan Showing Footprint of Existing Warehouse and Extension, 1935

concealed and the drive and loading docks on the basement level, which extended through the building between 7th and 9th streets, were enclosed and interior partitions demolished to make a parking garage. Loading docks along D Street and several of the docks on the north side of the building were enclosed and replaced with new windows. The main lobby was shifted to D Street, which provided access to a new auditorium.

As part of the modernization, a number of changes were made to the exterior of the building. The building's exposed concrete walls were stuccoed and the original steel industrial windows were replaced. The Egyptian Revival-style entrance door surround on the D Street entrance was removed and the exterior doors replaced. Raised planting beds were installed along the Seventh and D Street elevations (Marzella 2013).



24X -- DO NOT SCALE

Figure 5.5 Approach Plan Showing Footprint of Warehouse, 1937

5.2.2.2 NRHP Eligibility

An NRHP determination of eligibility (DOE) was completed for the ROB in September 2013. The DOE concluded that, although the building meets NRHP Criteria A and C, it was not eligible for the NRHP due to loss of integrity. This finding was reviewed by the Keeper of the NRHP who concurred with the determination on March 6, 2014.

6.0 RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

6.1 Archeological Resources

The present study was designed to determine the presence or absence of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible archeological resources within the CA and ROB properties. The investigation included documentary research, topographic analysis, and limited field investigation. No intensive field investigations were conducted as the preliminary studies revealed very low archeological potential at both properties. No sites have been previously identified at the two properties.

The investigation found that the CA property was extensively graded circa 1887 when townhouses were constructed. When the CA building was constructed circa 1936, townhouse rubble was left in fill deposits. In one area, a rear-yard soil deposit was found underneath 2.4 feet of fill; this soil deposit has low archeological potential and does not warrant additional investigation.

At the ROB the investigation found that the property was extensively graded, with deep cutting taking place in some areas. An area near the northern loading dock was found to have minimal topographic change since 1872. Soil cores were attempted in the area, revealing 0.4 to 0.5 feet of asphalt above a reinforced concrete surface. The study concluded that the potential for site preservation below the poured concrete is low, and that no additional archeological investigation is warranted.

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) require federal agencies to identify historic properties within the APE that may be affected by their undertakings. Section 800.4(b)(1) of these regulations states that federal agency officials shall make a “reasonable and good faith effort” to identify historic properties. Such an effort has been made at the CA and ROB parcels, and no archeological resources are present.

Given the lack of resources, the proposed transfer/disposal of the properties will have no effect on historic archeological properties.

6.2 Architectural Resources

6.2.1 Cotton Annex

6.2.1.1 *Character-Defining Features*

Character-defining features are the visual aspects and physical features of a building that enable it to convey its historic identity. Character-defining features of the CA are:

Exterior

- Limestone cladding (basement)
- Variegated buff-colored brick (first through sixth stories)
- Steel-framed casement windows
- Limestone detailing
- Main entrance (entrance stairs, light posts, door surround, and bronze transom grille)

- Brick parapet and decorative frieze and limestone cornice (west and north elevations)
- Large steel-sash windows on north elevation of warehouse wing
- Skylight on north side of roof

Interior

- First floor entrance vestibule
- First floor corridor (plan and terrazzo floors)

6.2.1.2 GSA Preservation Zones

GSA has developed historic preservation zone plans to identify areas of historic and architectural significance (Figures 6.1 to 6.12).

RESTORATION (ZONE 1): Areas of high architectural and/or historical significance should be preserved and some selectively restored to their appearance reflecting the original design intent as built. The Zone 1 or “restoration” zone is used for highly significant public spaces.

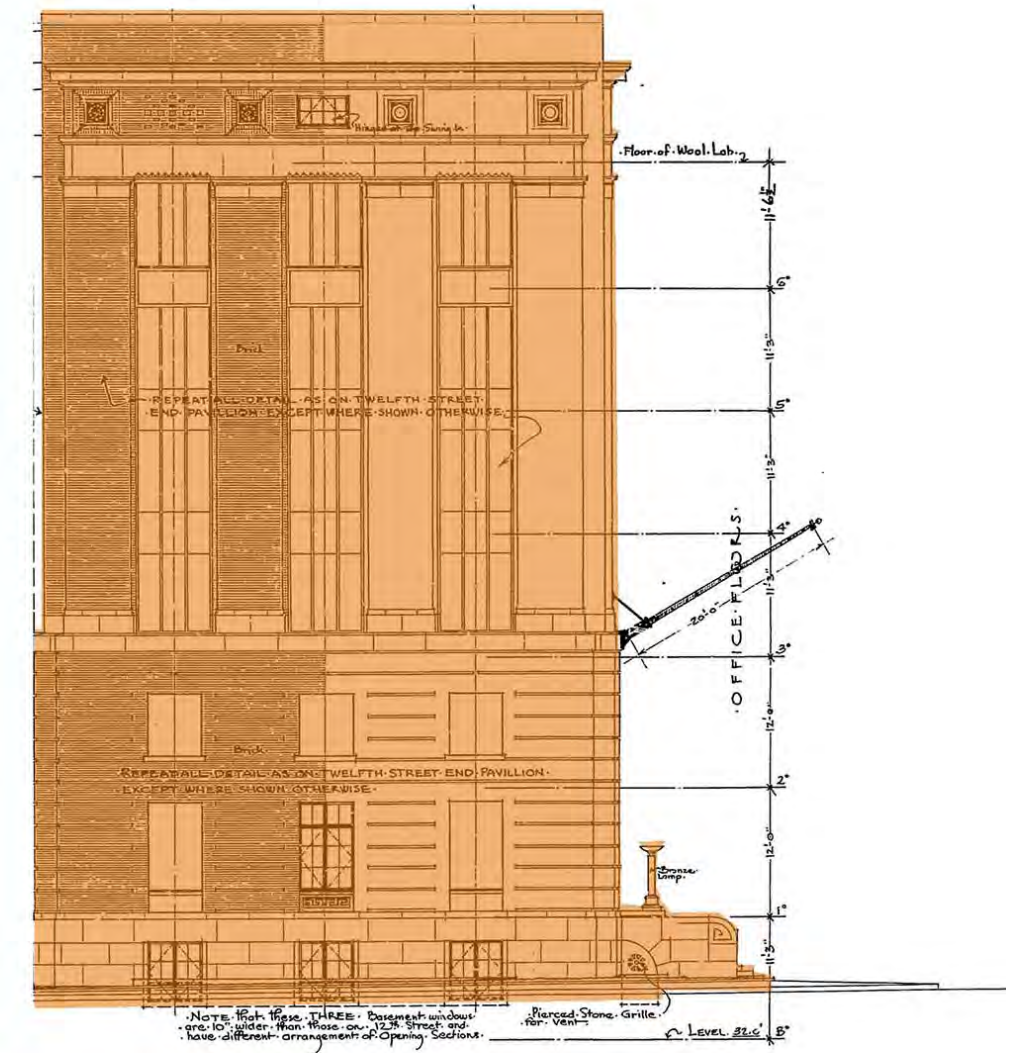
For the CA, Zone 1 areas are limited to the primary façade (12th Street), the north elevation of the building’s administrative wing and the entrance lobby and corridor on the interior first floor of the building. Should future intervention be required in restoration zones, the potentially intrusive quality of projects, such as installation of mechanical and electrical systems and barrier-free access ramps, should result in little or no visible impact. New work should be designed to be compatible with, but differentiated from, the historic features and finishes.

REHABILITATION (ZONE 2): Areas of moderate architectural and/or historical significance containing significant architectural details which should be preserved or restored in any repair or alteration project. Defined by the Secretary’s Standards, Rehabilitation is “the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration. Rehabilitation makes possible efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.”

For the CA, Zone 2 areas are limited to the north elevation of the mezzanine, including the large windows on the fourth floor, the building’s east elevation, and its south elevation. Zone 2 areas are those where retention and preservation of significant details in conjunction with compatible alterations can preserve the overall continuity of the building. Use of contemporary design elements compatible with recommendations contains in the Secretary’s Standards, as well as restoration and preservation of significant details, will reveal the evolution of the building over time.

RENOVATION (ZONE 3): Areas of minimal architectural or historical significance and containing little to no significant architectural details which should be preserved or restored as part of any overall repair or alteration project. GSA utilizes the term “renovation” for use in areas that will afford greater flexibility when altering a building for modernization or new use.

Zone 3 areas typically have limited extant historic fabric. Where character-defining features in Zone 3 exist, they should be preserved or appropriately rehabilitated within their space. Use of contemporary design elements compatible with recommendations contains in the Secretary’s Standards is recommended. Substantial redesign of these areas is acceptable. Excepting the lobby and main corridor of its first floor, all interior spaces of the CA are considered Zone 3.



LEGEND

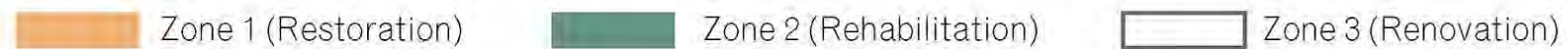
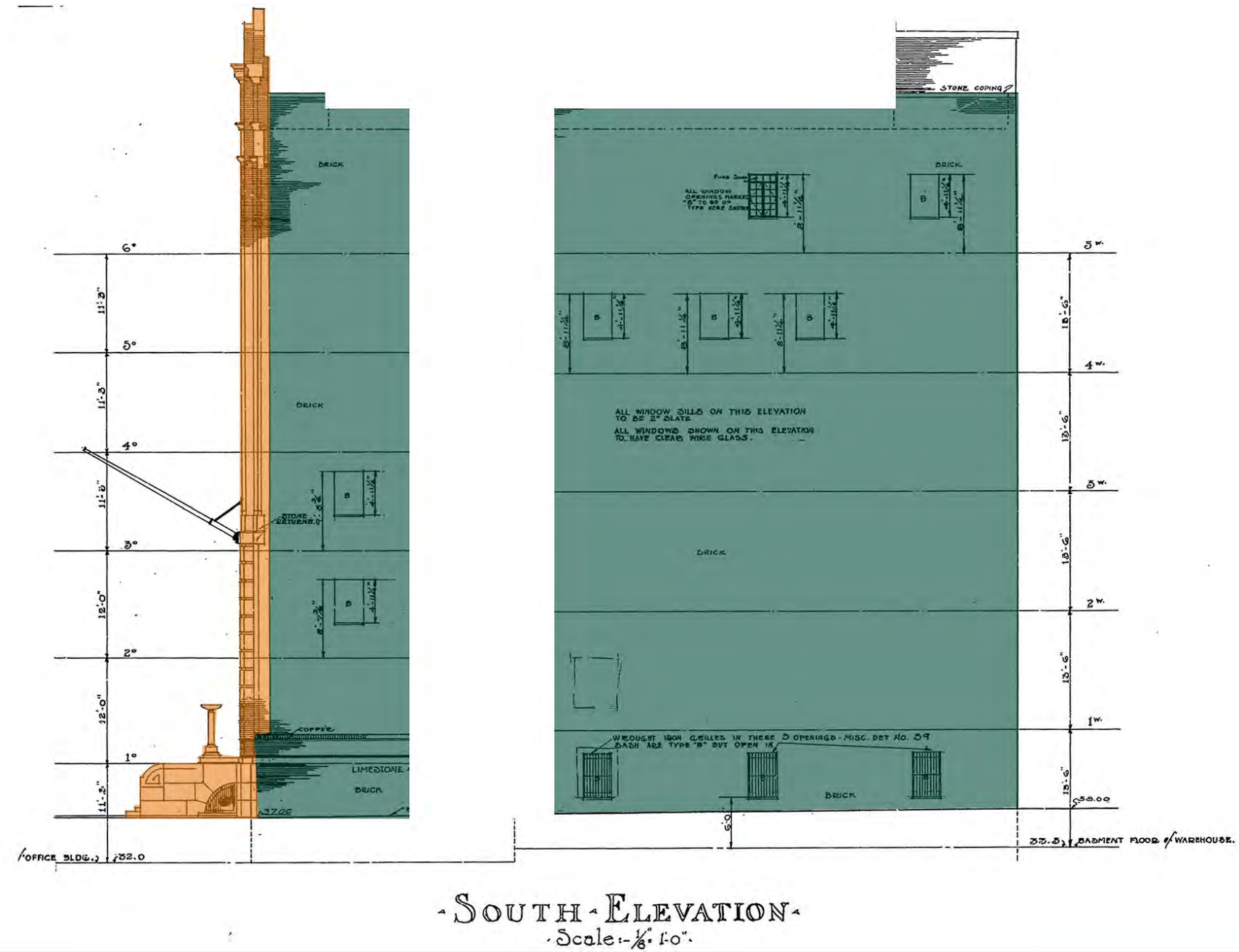


Figure 6.2: Treatment Zones, North Elevation



LEGEND

Zone 1 (Restoration)
 Zone 2 (Rehabilitation)
 Zone 3 (Renovation)

Figure 6.4: Treatment Zones, South Elevation



1ST FLOOR

LEGEND

- Zone 1 (Restoration)
- Zone 2 (Rehabilitation)
- Zone 3 (Renovation)

Figure 6.6: Treatment Zones, First Floor

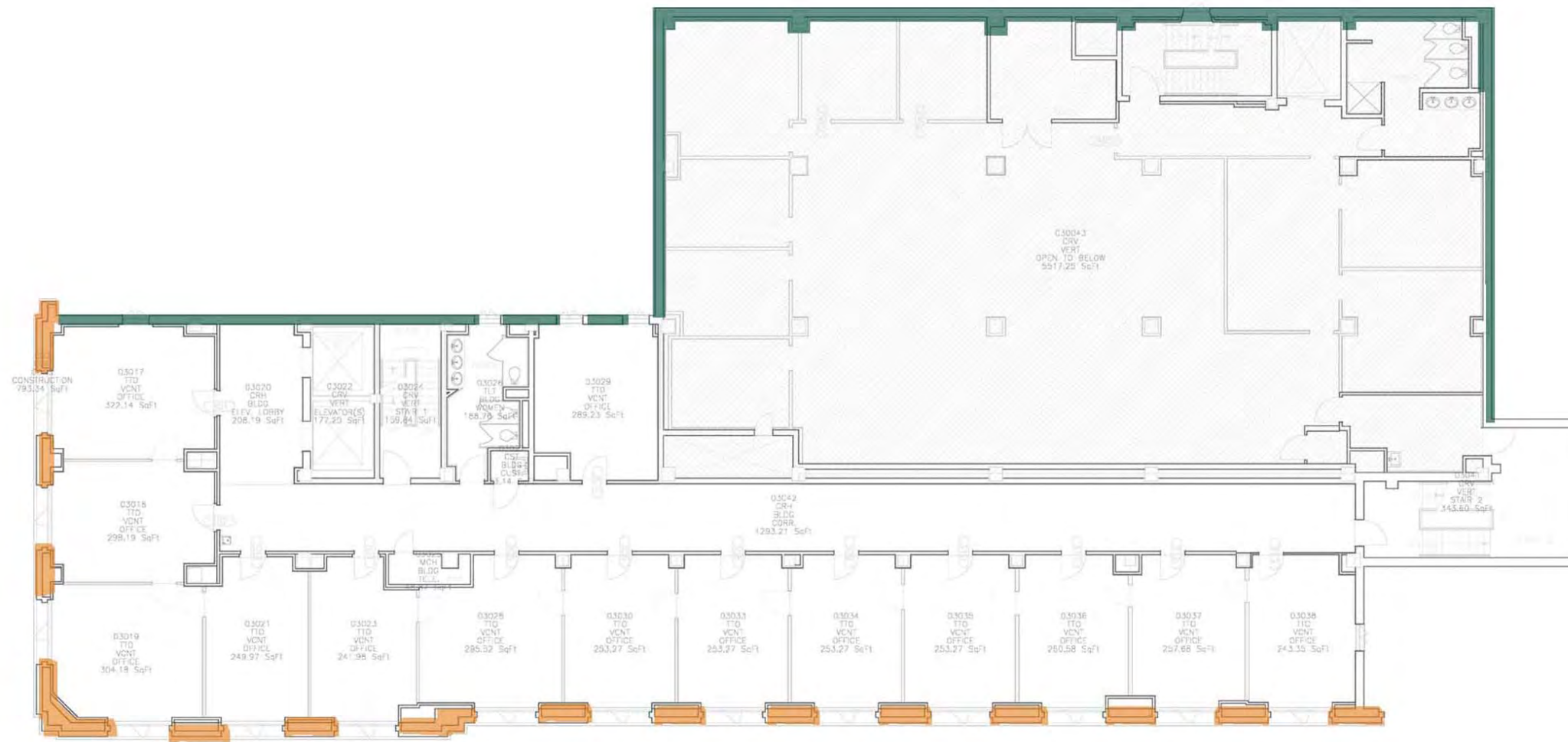


2ND FLOOR

LEGEND

- Zone 1 (Restoration)
- Zone 2 (Rehabilitation)
- Zone 3 (Renovation)

Figure 6.7: Treatment Zones, Second Floor

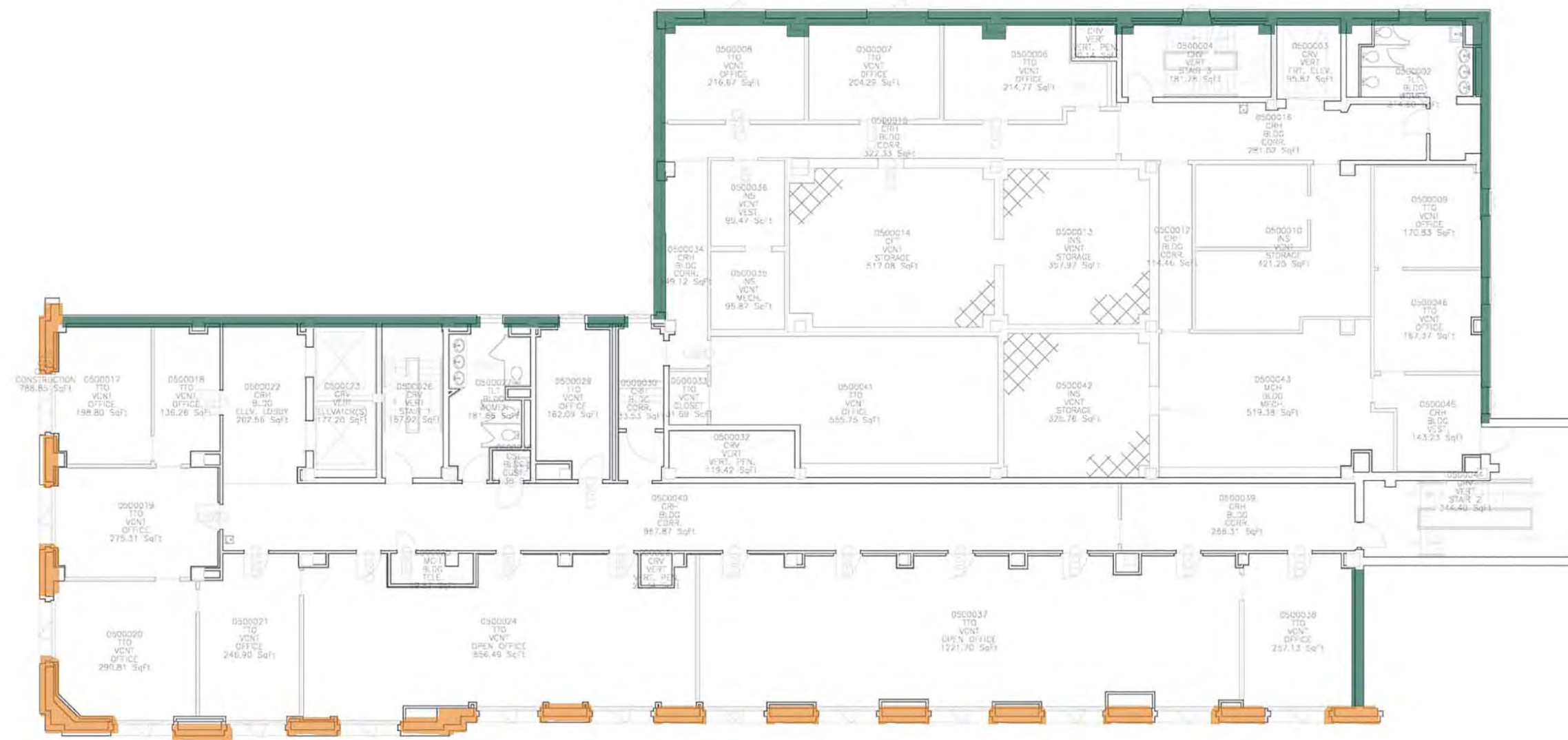


3RD FLOOR

LEGEND

- Zone 1 (Restoration)
- Zone 2 (Rehabilitation)
- Zone 3 (Renovation)

Figure 6.8: Treatment Zones, Third Floor

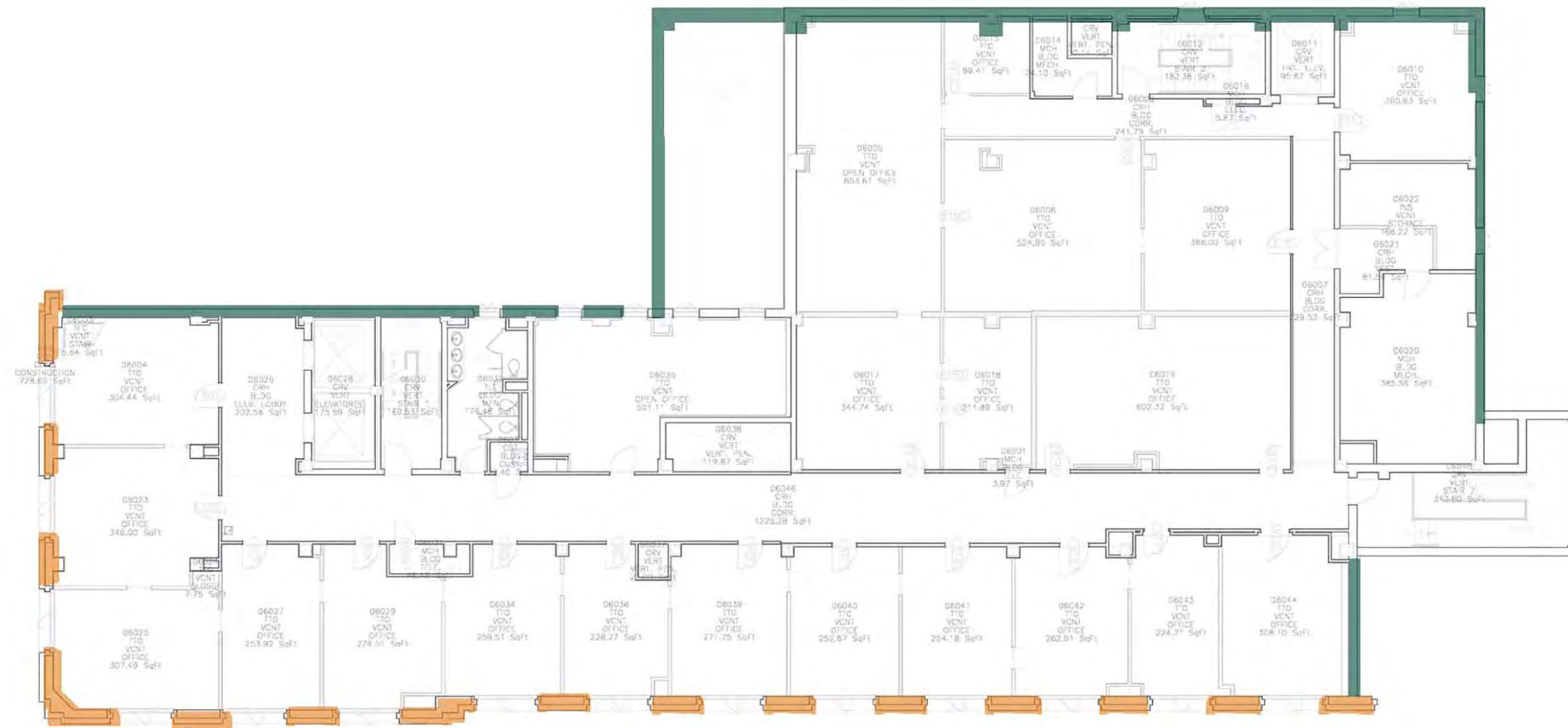


5TH FLOOR

LEGEND

- Zone 1 (Restoration)
- Zone 2 (Rehabilitation)
- Zone 3 (Renovation)

Figure 6.10: Treatment Zones, Fifth Floor

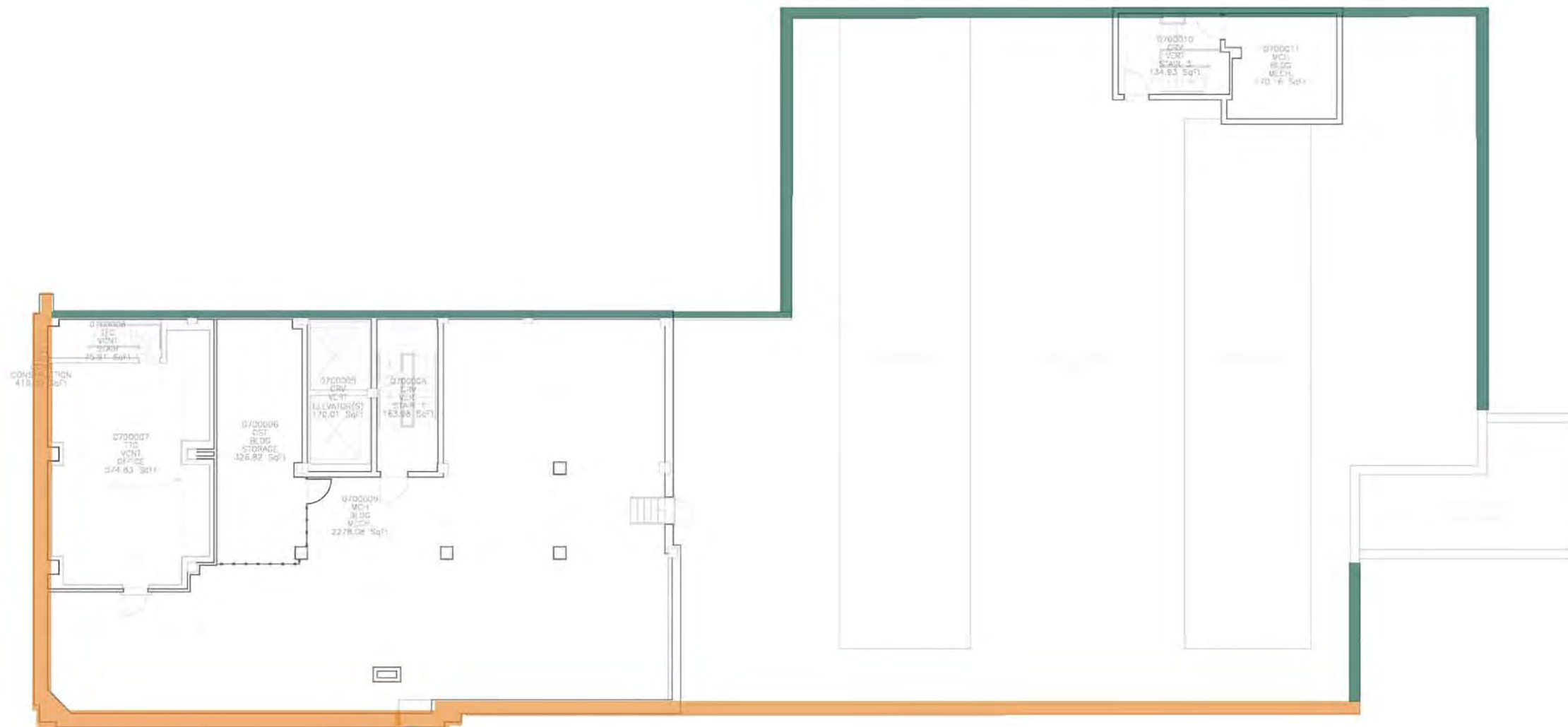


6TH FLOOR

LEGEND

- Zone 1 (Restoration)
- Zone 2 (Rehabilitation)
- Zone 3 (Renovation)

Figure 6.11: Treatment Zones, Sixth Floor



7TH FLOOR

LEGEND



Zone 1 (Restoration)



Zone 2 (Rehabilitation)



Zone 3 (Renovation)

Figure 6.12: Treatment Zones, Seventh Floor

6.2.1.3 *Covenant*

The primary protective measure for the transfer of the CA building into private ownership would be the development of a covenant to be placed in the transfer documents that would afford protection to the building as a NRHP historic resource and meet the requirements of a No Adverse Effect determination under Section 106 of the NHPA. The covenant will impose upon the buyer the obligation to develop the property in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Secretary's Standards), subject to the review and determination of the DC HPO, CFA, the DC Zoning Commission, and other relevant public processes, all of which allow for extensive citizen comment.

Under the covenant, any alterations to the building or new construction in the property would be in compliance with applicable local historic preservation law, subject to the approval of the DC HPO. Legal recourse may be taken by the HPO to require compliance with the covenant in the event that any provision is violated. The covenant would remain in effect in perpetuity unless modified or cancelled by the HPO.

6.2.1.4 *Best Management Practices and Review Processes*

The actual reuse and redevelopment of the CA parcel, once it is conveyed to a private party in exchange for construction services at 1800 F Street or St. Elizabeths West and is no longer under U.S. Government ownership, will be subject to several public processes:

Action of the District of Columbia Zoning Commission (to zone the property). The Zoning Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial body. Created by the Zoning Act of 1920, as amended, the Zoning Commission is charged with preparing, adopting, and subsequently amending the Zoning Regulations and Zoning Map in a means not inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital area. Three members of the Zoning Commission are residents of the District of Columbia appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. The fourth member of the Zoning Commission is the Architect of the Capitol (or his/her representative). The fifth Zoning Commission member is the Director of the NPS (or his/her representative).

Review of the DC Office of Planning (DCOP). The DCOP prepares the city's comprehensive plan, performs planning for neighborhoods, corridors, districts, historic preservation, public facilities, parks and open spaces, and individual sites. In addition, the office engages in urban design, land use, and historic preservation review. The DCOP also conducts historic resources research and community visioning, and manages, analyzes, maps, and disseminates spatial and United States Census data.

Review of the DC HPO. Designated by the Mayor, the DC HPO for the District of Columbia, David Maloney, is responsible for protecting the District's unique historical, archeological, architectural, and cultural resources. This responsibility is shared with each federal agency that administers properties or undertakes construction activities in Washington, DC.

Review of the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board. The Historic Preservation Review Board is the official body of advisors appointed by the Mayor to guide the government and public on preservation matters in the District of Columbia. As the State Review Board, the Historic Preservation Review Board also assists with the implementation of federal preservation programs and the review of federal projects in the District of Columbia.

Oversight of the Mayor's Special Agent for Historic Preservation, as applicable. Under the Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Act, the Mayor's Agent is required to hold a public hearing on a permit application in the following instances:

- Demolition of a historic landmark or building contributing to the character of a historic district.
- Subdivision of a historic landmark property (including division or assembly of land).
- In cases where the applicant claims unreasonable economic hardship or proposes to construct a project of "special merit."
- Upon request of an applicant having received a recommendation for denial from the Historic Preservation Review Board or CFA.
- In any other case deemed appropriate by the Mayor.
- For a permit to be issued after the public hearing, the Mayor's Agent must find that failure to issue the permit would result in unreasonable economic hardship to the owner, or that issuance of the permit is necessary in the public interest.
- Necessary in the public interest" is defined to mean consistent with the purposes of the Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Act, or necessary to allow the construction of a project of special merit.
- A "project of special merit" is defined to mean a plan or building having significant benefits to the District of Columbia or to the community by virtue of exemplary architecture, specific features of land planning, or social or other benefits having a high priority for community services.

Review by the CFA under the Shipstead-Luce Act. The Shipstead-Luce Act (Public Law 71-231 and Public Law 76-248) was passed on May 16, 1930. The Act gave the CFA authority to review designs of private construction in certain places within the District of Columbia, specifically where construction abuts the Mall Park System. Proposed projects subject to review by the CFA are reviewed by either the full Commission or by Commission staff, depending on the scope of the project.

The Shipstead-Luce Act tasks the CFA to evaluate the proposed projects so far as they relate to height and appearance, color, and texture of the materials of exterior construction, and prevent reasonably avoidable impairment of the public values belonging to the parks or buildings covered under the Act, and take actions that shall, in the Commission's judgment, effect reasonable compliance with such recommendations.

6.2.2 Regional Office Building

6.2.2.1 *Treatment Recommendations*

The ROB was determined not eligible by the Keeper of the NRHP; however, murals by artist Harold Weston are located in the 7th Street Lobby of the building. Although not governed by the regulations of the NHPA, these murals as part of GSA's Fine Arts collection must be considered under the policy of GSA's Fine Arts Program.

(The following was taken directly from GSA's Office of Real Property Utilization Disposal, Internal Guidance, Fine Arts January 2013.)

GSA's Fine Arts Collection comprises permanently installed and moveable mural paintings as well as sculptural, architectural, and environmental works of art found in federal buildings and courthouses across the United States. The Fine Arts Collection has acquired artwork through a variety of ways, including 1) creation under various New Deal era programs between 1933 to 1943, 2) specific commissioning through the GSA Art in Architecture Program, and 3) acquisition of buildings containing artwork for GSA's building portfolio.

The Art in Architecture and Fine Arts Division in the Office of the Chief Architect manages the portfolio of fine art assets under GSA's stewardship. The Art in Architecture and Fine Arts Division makes decisions on the final disposition of any fine arts in excess GSA buildings on a case-by-case basis. For such artwork, the overarching goals are to protect the artwork in the best way possible and to ensure it remains accessible to the public.

Specific statutes affect the disposal of real property containing artwork. These include the following:

- The Copyright Act of 1976 (17 U.S.C. 102(a)) provides protection to authors of “original works of authorship.” Such works include literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, and certain other intellectual works.
- The Visual Artists Rights Act of 1990 (17 U.S.C. 106) provides specific moral rights to artists creating works of visual art after 1991. It prevents (1) any modifications to an artist's work that would be prejudicial to their reputation and (2) the destruction of their work if it is of recognized stature. These rights are vested with the artists throughout their entire lifetime and may prohibit removal, modification, or destruction of artwork.

The Art in Architecture and Fine Arts Division has three options for handling artwork in excess GSA real property: Remain in situ, Relocate the Artwork, and Deaccession. Remain in situ and relocation are the two options recommended for the Harold Weston Murals. These options are as follows:

Remain in situ: The artwork remains in its current location and in the collection. Agreements to protect the work(s) are put in place with the new owner/occupant. These agreements may either take the form of (1) protective covenants inserted in the transfer documentation, where limited title to the artwork is transferred to the new owner or (2) through loan agreements between the GSA Art in Architecture and Fine Arts Division and the new owner. Under a loan agreement, GSA retains full title to the artwork.

If the art work will remain in situ in surplus real property, the Regional Fine Arts Officer (RFAO) will work with the project manager to ensure specific covenants to protect the artwork are included in the Invitation for Bid (IFB) or Assignment Letter and recorded in the deed.

Relocate the Artwork: The GSA Art in Architecture and Fine Arts Division removes the artwork from the building or relocates it to another GSA federal building. Artwork relocation may occur if future plans for the building are not conducive to retaining the artwork or if the new owner/occupant is unwilling or unable to protect the artwork and make it publicly available.

[Preparer's note: information about murals and covenant will be added when received.]

7.0 CONCLUSION

On behalf of the GSA, Louis Berger completed a cultural resource survey for the Cotton Annex and the Regional Office Building properties and study area, located in the Southwest quadrant of Washington, D.C. The goal of this study was to identify NRHP-eligible historic resources within the study area and provide treatment recommendations to support the Section 106 process. NRHP-eligible and listed resources within the established APE are the National Mall Historic District, the L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington, the USDA Administration Building, the USDA South Building, the U.S. Department of Education (Lyndon B. Johnson Federal Building, FOB 6), the Central Heating Plant, the Orville and Wilbur Wright buildings (Federal Office Buildings [FOB] 10A and 10B), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Robert C. Weaver Federal Building), and the Cotton Annex. The Cotton Annex was evaluated in September 2010 and determined eligible for the NRHP in the areas of Agriculture and Commerce under Criterion A. As a result of the current study, the building is also recommended as eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an example of Stripped Classical federal architecture. The ROB was evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and was determined by the keeper of the NRHP to be not individually eligible in March 2014. Murals by artist Harold Weston, located in the 7th Street Lobby of the Regional Office Building, are not governed by the regulations of the NHPA, but are part of GSA's Fine Arts collection and must be considered under the policy of GSA's Fine Arts Program.

The recommended primary protective measure for the transfer of the Cotton Annex into private ownership is the development of a covenant to be placed in the transfer documents. The covenant would afford protection to the building as an NRHP historic resource and meet the requirements of a No Adverse Effect determination under Section 106 of the NHPA. The covenant will impose upon the buyer the obligation to develop the property in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Secretary's Standards), and subject to the review and determination of the DC HPO, CFA, the DC Zoning Commission, and other relevant public processes, all of which allow for extensive citizen comment.

As part of the treatment recommendations, character-defining features were identified for the Cotton Annex. Character-defining features primarily consist of the primary facades on the west and north sides of the building's exterior and the entrance vestibule and corridor on the first floor of the building's interior. These character-defining features should be treated as Zone 1, areas of high architectural and/or historical significance that should be preserved and some selectively restored to their appearance reflecting the original design intent as built. The remainder of the building's exterior is Zone 2, areas of moderate architectural and/or historical significance containing significant architectural details which should be preserved or restored in any repair or alteration project. With the exception of the areas identified as Zone 1, the remainder of the building's interior is Zone 3, areas of minimal architectural or historical significance and containing little to no significant architectural details that should be preserved or restored as part of any overall repair or alteration project.

Recommended treatment for the Harold Weston murals in the ROB are for the murals to remain in situ with protections of the artwork in place through a covenant attached to the deed of the property, or to relocate the murals to another GSA property.

An archeological study was conducted of the Cotton Annex and Regional Office Building parcels. The study included computerized topographic analysis and the excavation of soil cores to examine site potential. Both parcels were found to have extensive grading associated with the previous site development. The parcels were determined to have low archeological potential. No sites are present on the study parcels.

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APPENDIX A

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF SOIL CORE BORINGS AT SELECTED LOCATIONS AT FEDERAL TRIANGLE SOUTH

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**GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS
OF SOIL CORE BORINGS AT SELECTED LOCATIONS
AT FEDERAL TRIANGLE SOUTH
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Submitted to
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

By
Daniel P. Wagner, Ph.D.
Pedologist

June 23, 2014

Introduction and Methods

The following is a discussion of observations and interpretations regarding the nature of soil materials examined at selected locations within the Cotton Annex portion of Federal Triangle South in Washington, D.C. Investigations were directed toward the characterization of deposit types as well as the identification of any original land surfaces or other intact natural soils that might once have been available for occupation and are now potentially preserved in buried contexts beneath introduced fill materials. The main goal of this investigation was therefore to assess evidence of past human activities that may have occurred within the area.

Investigation efforts entailed 12 mechanical Geoprobe borings distributed throughout the project area. Cores were made to varying depths depending on materials encountered. Rubble fills typically resulted in coring refusal at relatively shallow depths, but in the absence of this material borings were made to depths of 10 to as much as 20 ft in attempts to intercept natural strata. In most instances the depths were insufficient to accomplish this. Examined soil materials were described in accordance with standard pedological techniques and nomenclature for the field characterization of soil, and the compiled descriptions are attached at the end of the report.

Geomorphic Setting

As with almost all of Washington, D.C. east of Rock Creek, the study location is situated within the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. Geologically, this province is characterized by unconsolidated sediments that can range widely both in composition as well as age. Sediments as old as Lower Cretaceous are predominant throughout the broader region, and form the bulk of the deeper substrata in the vicinity of the project area. These ancient sediments are often capped by younger deposits of Quaternary age. Many Quaternary sediments were derived by fluvial processes and tend to have mixed compositions characterized by sandy and gravelly strata interbedded with layers of loamy, silty or even clayey sediments. Additionally, across gently sloping positions relatively thin (<3 ft) surficial deposits of eolian silt or sand are also often present. Lower Cretaceous strata underlying the various Quaternary deposits can also be of mixed composition, but the most common textures are usually quite fine, typically clustering in the clay loam, silty clay loam, and clay classes.

Independent of the deposit types, all of the regional upland landscapes are very old, and most of the original site soils would have had very prolonged histories of weathering usually greatly predating even the earliest human presence in the region. This has important implications for both prehistoric and early historic cultural resources since, as would be the case for all landscapes of such antiquity, any cultural materials should occur only at or near the level of original surfaces. Hence, in most instances integrity of

the original surfaces is of paramount importance, and disturbances or destruction of surfaces also translate to comparable impacts on archaeological deposits. A notable exception to this general rule is where land surfaces formerly available to Paleoindians have been protectively buried at levels below those of modern disturbance by eolian deposits of late Pleistocene origin. Such deposits, usually consisting of loess (wind-blown silt) are sporadically but widely distributed throughout the Coastal Plain portion of Washington, D.C. and appear to correlate with the Younger Dryas cold reversal period which closely coincided with the interval between Clovis and Early Archaic occupations

Results and Conclusions

Based on the 12 examined soil borings, the entire project area has suffered varying degrees of disturbance typically entailing both grading and filling. Mixed earthen fills not uncommonly containing brick rubble or cinders mantle the entire site to depths ranging from about 2.4 ft (Boring CA2) to as much as 16.8 ft (Boring CA 5). As a general rule where fill materials are the thickest original soils have also been the most deeply truncated so that pedogenically unweathered Coastal Plain substrata are all that remain of natural strata. Examples are Borings CA-3, CA-5, CA-9, and CA-12 where not only are original surface horizons missing but also any underlying pedogenic subsoil. These soils as well as others where fill deposits are at least 6 ft thick have been graded to depths of in excess of 5 ft. Such degrees of truncation would readily have destroyed any cultural material once present.

At several locations (Borings CA-4, CA-6 and CA-10) depths of truncation are only on the order of about 2 ft or so, and lower argillic subsoil horizons (Bt) of the original site soils still remain. Nonetheless, as previously discussed since the Pleistocene age of regional uplands forces an almost total near-surface restriction on cultural deposits, even such lesser degrees of truncation would still have been sufficient to have accomplished destruction of the vast majority of cultural materials, certainly those dating from the Holocene to modern time. The only remaining prospect is that upper subsoil horizons are of silt loam textures suggesting the presence of post-Paleoindian loess. However, none of the borings displayed any indications of preservation of underlying paleosol surfaces prior to deposition of the loess; and the apparent erosion of these surfaces greatly diminishes the possibility of Paleoindian material.

At only a single location (Boring CA-2) was the original soil found to be mostly intact beneath the introduced fill material. Even here some minor disturbances other than burial by fill have occurred. A surface plow zone is evidence of a past history of cultivation, and some mixing of the dark colored (10YR 3/3) surface horizon soil with more brownish upper subsoil (10YR 4/4) is likely indicative of a limited degree of grading disturbance, probably when the fill was being laid down. Although both of these activities would have partially compromised the integrity of cultural material, they are not wholly destructive actions, and some potential for both prehistoric and early cultural

resources exists. Also, the soil at this location clearly contains a loess mantle comprising the upper 64 cm of the original profile. Similar to the above discussion, however, no indications of a preserved underlying paleosol surface were observed, thus again suggesting a low potential for subsoil Paleoindian deposits.

Descriptions of Core Borings

Depth (ft)	Pedologic Horizon (if present)	Characteristics
Boring CA-1		
0 - 2.5		Brick rubble
Boring CA-2		
0 - 1.4		Mixed earthen fill
1.4 - 2.4		Brick rubble
2.4 - 2.9	Ap	Dark brown (10YR 3/3), brown (10YR 4/3), and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam; disturbed probably by local grading
2.9 - 4.5	Bt	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) heavy silt loam
4.5 - 6.4	2Bt1	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) heavy loam
6.4 - 7.8	2Bt2	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam
7.8 - 10.0+	2BC	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) heavy sandy loam
Comments: Original surface partially disturbed		
Boring CA-3		
0 - 2.0		Brick rubble with cinders at top
2.0 - 3.1		Mixed earthen fill
3.1 - 3.3		Shell layer
3.3 - 6.7		Mixed earthen fill
6.7 - 10.0+	C	Coastal Plain substrata, mostly strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam

Comments: Soil deeply truncated, >5 ft

Boring CA-4

0 - 2.4		Brick rubble
2.4 - 3.3		Mixed earthen fill
3.3 - 5.6	Bt	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) heavy silt loam
5.6 - 7.3	2Bt1	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) heavy loam
7.3 - 8.6	2Bt2	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam
8.6 - 10.0+	2BC	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) heavy sandy loam

Comments: Soil truncated ~1-2 ft

Boring CA-5

0 - 16.8		Mixed earthen fill
16.8 - 20.0+	C	Coastal Plain substrata, mostly strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam and loamy sand

Comments: Soil deeply truncated, >5 ft

Boring CA-6

0 - 5.5		Earthen fill with brick rubble
5.5 - 6.9	Bt	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loam
6.9 - 8.7	BC	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) heavy sandy loam
8.7 - 10.0+	C	Coastal Plain substrata, mostly strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam and loamy sand

Comments: Soil truncated ~3-4 ft

Boring CA-7

0 - 6.0		Cindery and earthen fill
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Boring CA-8

0 - 6.0		Cindery and gravelly fill
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Boring CA-9

0 - 8.8		Cindery and earthen fill with brick rubble
8.8 - 15.0+	C	Coastal Plain substrata, mostly strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam and loamy sand

Comments: Soil deeply truncated, >5 ft

Boring CA-10

0 - 6.8		Cindery and earthen fill with brick rubble and shell
6.8 - 10.2	Bt	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) heavy silt loam
10.2 - 15.0+	2Bt	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) heavy loam

Comments: Soil truncated ~1-2 ft

Boring CA-11

0 - 7.0		Cindery and earthen fill
---------	--	--------------------------

Boring CA-12

0 - 12.4		Cindery and gravelly fill
12.4 - 15.0+	C	Coastal Plain substrata, mostly strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam and loamy sand

Comments: Soil deeply truncated, >5 ft

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) FORM

NADB – REPORTS CITATION FORM

Complete items 3 and 5-14. The State Historic Preservation Office will record information for items 1 through 4.

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STATE 1 _____ COUNTY _____ TOWN Washington, DC

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Continuation, see 14.

11. WORKTYPE (circle all code numbers that are appropriate)

0 General Management Plan/Environmental Document

1 Cultural Resources Research Plan

2 Statement for Management

3 Outline of Planning Requirements

4 Cultural Resources Preservation Guide

5 Development Concept Plan

6 New Area Study/Reconnaissance Study

7 Boundary Study

8 Interpretive Prospectus

9 Special Planning/Management Study

10 Historical Study

11 Primary Document – Original

12 Primary Document – Translation

13 Advertisement

14 Popular Culture/History Document

- 15 Journal/Periodical
- 20 Historical Resource Study
- 21 Historical Base Map
- 22 Historical Handbook Text
- 23 Park Administrative History
- 24 Special History Study
- 30 Archeological General Considerations
- 31 Archeological Overview and Assessment
- 32 Archeological Identification Study (Phase I)
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- 50 Historic Buildings Report-Beginning February 1956
- 51 Historic Buildings Report After February 1957-Part I
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- 58 HSR-Archeological Data
- 59 HSR-Architectural Data
- 61 Historic Structures Preservation Guide-After December 1971
- 62 Historic Structures Report-After October 1980
- 63 Cultural Landscape Report (Historic Grounds Report)
- 64 Ruins Stabilization and Maintenance Report
- 70 Scope of Collection Statement
- 71 Historic Furnishings Report-After October 1980
- 72 Collection Condition Survey
- 73 Collection Storage Plan
- 82 Collection Management Plan (Collection Preservation Guide)
- 83 Special Curatorial Study
- 84 Archeological Field Work, Indeterminant

Public Buildings Administration [7]
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13. FEDERAL AGENCY General Services Administration

14. CONTINUATION/COMMENTS (include item no.) _____

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